The Compiler

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

By H. J. STAHLE. "TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL." TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

45th Year. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, DEC. 1, 1862. No. 8.

Terms.

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JOB PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.

OFFICE in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wamplers' Tinning Establishment —"COMPILER PRINTING OFFICE" on the sign.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Wm. A. Duncan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in the North-west corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa. [Oct. 3, 1859. tf

A. J. Cover,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to Collections and all other business entrusted to him. Office between Fahnestocks' and Danner & Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore street Gettysburg, Pa. [Sept. 5, 1859.

D. McConaughy,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door wes of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street,) ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR FOR PATENTS AND PENSIONS. Bounty Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American Claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States ☞ Apply to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, Nov. 21, '53.

Edward B. Buehler,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language.—Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.

Gettysburg, March 20.

J. C. Neely,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will attend to collections and all other business intrusted to his care with promptness. Office in the S. E. corner of the Diamond (formerly occupied by Wm. B. McClellan Esq.)

Gettysburg, April 11, 1859. tf

Wm. B. McClellan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in West Middle street, one door west of the new Court House.

Gettysburg, Nov. 14, 1859.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

HAS his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street and opposite Picking's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. REFERENCES: Drs Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baumer, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Sorver.

Gettysburg, April 11, '59.

DENTIST.

Bustress & Peters

PAY the highest cash prices for all kinds of GRAIN,

FLOUR,

SEEDS, &c.,

at the Brick Warehouse in New Oxford.

Constantly on hand a large assortment of GROCERIES, at wholesale and retail—also, LUMBER, COAL, GUANO, PLASTER, &c.

April 28, 1862. 1y*

Adams County

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated March 18, 1851.

OFFICERS.

President—George Swope.
Vice President—S. R. Russell.
Secretary—D. A. Buehler.
Treasurer—David M'Creary.
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Jacob King, Andrew Heintzelman.
Managers—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, R. M'Curdy, Jacob King, A. Heintzelman, D. McCreary, S. R. Russell, J. R. Hersh, Samuel Durborow, E. G. Fahnestock, Wm. B. Wilson, H. A. Picking, Wm. B. McClellan, John Wolford, R. G. M'Creary, John Picking, Abel T. Wright, John Cunningham, Adolph F. Gitt, James H. Marshall, M. Bichelberger.

This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in successful operation for more than six years, and in that period has paid all losses and expenses, *without any assessment*, having also a large surplus capital in the Treasury. The Company employs no Agents—all business being done by the Managers, who are annually elected by the Stockholders. Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information.

The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company on the last Wednesday in every month, at 2, P. M.

Sept. 27, 1858.

Still at Work!

COACHMAKING AND BLACKSMITHING—The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public that he continues the Coachmaking and Blacksmithing business in every branch at his establishment in Chambersburg street. He has on hand and will manufacture to order all kinds of CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, SLEIGHS, Spring Wagons, &c., of the best material, and made by superior workmen. ☞ REPAIRING and BLACKSMITHING of all kinds done at reasonable rates, promptly and to the satisfaction of customers.

COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for work at market prices.

☞ Persons desiring articles or work in the Coachmaking or Blacksmithing line, are respectfully invited to call on

JOHN L. HOLTZWORTH.

Gettysburg, Jan. 24, '59.

Something New

IN GETTYSBURG.—The undersigned informs the citizens of the town and county, that he has commenced the BAKING business, on a large scale, in York street, Gettysburg, nearly opposite Wattles's Hotel, where he will try to deserve, and hopes to receive, a liberal patronage. BREAD, ROLLS, CAKES, CRACKERS, PRETZELS, &c., &c., baked every day, (Sundays excepted,) all of the best quality, and sold at the lowest living profits. Cracker-baking in all its branches is largely carried on, and orders to any amount, from this and adjoining counties, supplied at the shortest notice. Having erected a large and commodious bake-house and secured the best workman and the most approved machinery, he is prepared to do a heavy business.

VALENTINE SAUPEE.

July 25, 1859.

A. Mathiot & Son's

SOFA AND FURNITURE WAREROOMS, Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street, Baltimore, (near Fayette st.,) extending from Gay to Frederick st.—the largest establishment of the kind in the Union. Always on hand a large assortment of HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, embracing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Wardrobes, Mattresses of Husk, Cotton and Hair, Spring Beds, Sofas, Tete-e-Tetes, Arm Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Etageres, Marble Tables, Settees, Reception and Upholstered Chairs, ASSORTED COLORS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE, Wood Chairs, Office Chairs, Barber Chairs, Cribs and Cradles, Hat Racks, Hall Furniture, Gilt and Walnut Frame Looking Glasses, Sideboards, Extension Tables, of every length.

Persons disposed to purchase are invited to call and give our stock an examination, which for variety and quality of workmanship is not equalled by any establishment in the country.

A. MATHIOT & SON,
Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street.

Aug. 6. 186c.

Queensware.

IF you want anything in the QUEENSWARE line call at A. SCOTT & SON'S, where you will find the best assortment in town.

March 24, 1862.

FIRST-RATE Eight-day, Thirty-hour and Alarm Clocks, cheap at PICKING'S.

New Store!

NEW GOODS AND GREAT BARGAINS!—The undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Gettysburg and surrounding country, that he has opened a NEW STORE in Gettysburg, in the room lately occupied by J. C. Guinn & Bro., on the North West corner of the Diamond, where he will keep a large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, CARPETING, &C.,

of every description, among which will be found the latest styles of Spring Goods. The Ladies particularly are requested to call and examine my stock, as I feel satisfied it has never been surpassed in this place for beauty and cheapness. Gentlemen, also, are requested to call, as there is no article in the line of GENTLEMEN'S WEAR that they cannot be accommodated with, at prices that will astonish them.

I will also keep on hand a large supply of GROCERIES, which will be sold very cheap. My stock of QUEENSWARE, &c., will also be found handsome, durable and cheap, whilst my CARPETING cannot be surpassed.

It is my intention to keep a first class Store—keeping on hand nothing but good goods—and to sell cheap—having adopted the motto—"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."

I would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage, as I hope by strict attention to business, and by dealing honestly with my customers, to give satisfaction to all.

MICHAEL SPANGLER.

April 14, 1862.

Hardware

AND GROCERIES.—The subscribers have just returned from the cities with an immense supply of HARDWARE AND GROCERIES, which they are offering at their old stand in Baltimore street, at prices to suit the times. Our stock consists in part of

BUILDING MATERIALS,
CARPENTER'S TOOLS,
BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS,
COACH FINDINGS,
SHOE FINDINGS,
CABINET MAKER'S TOOLS,
HOUSEKEEPER'S FIXTURES,
ALL KINDS OF IRON, &C.,
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,

Oils, Paints, &c., &c. There is no article included in the several departments mentioned above but what can be had at this Store.—Every class of Mechanics can be accommodated here with tools and findings, and Housekeepers can find every article in their line. Give us a call, as we are prepared to sell as low for cash as any other house out of the city.

JOEL B. DANNER,
June 9, 1862. DAVID ZIEGLER.

1862. 1862.

Bargains! Bargains!

IN

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, TRUNKS AND TRAVELLING BAGS—Having just received a very large supply of the above goods, we are prepared to sell them lower than ever sold in this place. My stock is most complete, embracing every style of Shoes and Hats made.

HATS AND CAPS,

consisting of all the latest styles for Spring and Summer.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

for Gentlemen, Ladies and Children.

City-made and Eastern work from 25 cents up. TRUNKS of every description and kind.

☞ Call and examine the bargains at

April 21, 1862. R. F. McILHENY'S.

Dr. Robert Horner's

NEW FAMILY DRUG AND PRESCRIPTION STORE,

CHAMBERSBURG STREET, GETTYSBURG.

Having retired from the active practice of my profession, I take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that I have opened a

NEW DRUG STORE,

in the room formerly occupied by Drs. R. & C. Horner, as an office, where I will constantly keep on hand a large supply of all kinds of

FRESH DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS,
PERFUMERY,
TOOTH POWDERS,
DYE STUFFS,

DRY PAINTS, and
PAINTS ground in Oil,
OILS, expressed and distilled,
STATIONERY of all kinds,

Inks, Pens, Pencils, Paper, Combs, Brushes, &c.

PATENT MEDICINES.

All the popular Patent Medicines, together with a selection of pure WINES, BRANDIES and WHISKEY, for medicinal purposes only, always on hand. In a word, my stock embraces everything usually found in a first-class store of this description.

A large supply of fresh Drugs has been received, and others are arriving, which I am offering to the public on very accommodating terms. My Medicines have all been purchased under my personal inspection and supervision from the most reliable houses. I can therefore not only recommend them as pure and fresh, but can sell them cheap.

N. B.—PARTICULAR ATTENTION given to the treatment of all chronic diseases.

☞ ADVICE GRATIS. ☜

May 12, 1862. tf

Notice.

THE following named soldiers are reported as DESERTERS, from their respective companies—

Capt. SHULL'S Company.
John Waller, Littlestown,
Samuel Evin, McSherrystown,
Henry Hafer, Littlestown,
Joseph Sponsler, "
David Sell, Hanover,
John Reese, Gettysburg, (substitute,)
Jacob Bange, substitute for Henry Bange.

Capt. PLANK'S Company.
John Hossler, Græffenburg,
Andrew Heintzelman, Cashtown,
Joseph Lives, Græffenburg,
John Eyler, Gettysburg,
John E. Thomas, Arendtsville.

Capt. BROGUNIER'S Company.
Charles Shilling, Oxford township,
Alex. Shrader, " "

Capt. GILLILAND'S Company.
Jacob Comfort, Mummasburg, (substitute.)

Capt. SCOTT'S Company.
John S. Miles, Philadelphia, (substitute,)
Michael Ambrose, " "
George Shaw, " "

The above deserters will be arrested, wherever found, and sent to this camp. Five Dollars reward will be paid for each man.

By order of Col. LEWIS,
Commanding Camp.

Nov. 17, 1862.

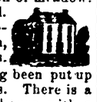
SOMETHING NEW!—A new style of WHISKEY—an article pronounced "hard to beat"—can be had at H. G. CARR'S.

June 2, 1862.

TYSON BROTHERS have constantly on hand a large assortment of plain and fancy cases, gilded frames, gold and plated lockets, breastpins, &c., &c., which they are selling at astonishingly low prices.

Desirable Property

AT PRIVATE SALE.—The subscriber offers at private sale, his Property, situate in Tyrone township, Adams county, on the road leading from York Springs to Oxford, four miles from the former and six from the latter, adjoining lands of George Mummert, Samuel Chronister, Levi Raffensperger, and others, containing about 48 acres—about 10 acres of good timber, and a due proportion of meadow. A part of the land has been limed.



The improvements are a Two-story Frame HOUSE, Frame Barn, Hog Pen, and other out-buildings. The buildings are all new, having been put up within the last five or six years. There is a well of water conveniert to the house with a pump in it; a never-failing spring on the property; also a good apple orchard of choice fruit, with other fruit trees, such as peach, pear, apricot, cherry, &c.

☞ Persons wishing to view the property are requested to call on the subscrib-r, residing thereon. SAMUEL THOMAS.

Nov. 17, 1862. 3t

Valuable Real Estate,

AT PRIVATE SALE.—

No. 1. GREEN-MOUNT FARM, adjoining the Borough of Gettysburg, containing 124 acres. Land good and buildings new.

No. 2. CUMBERLAND FARM, four miles south of Gettysburg, on the Taneytown road, containing 138 acres. Land red soil and the buildings good.

No. 3. A GOOD GRIST MILL, with 38 acres of Land in Germany township, 1½ miles from Littlestown. All in good order and will be sold cheap.

No. 4. A COMMODIOUS BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, in the Borough of Gettysburg, in complete order.

All of which will be sold on accommodating terms. GEO. ARNOLD,

Gettysburg, Sept. 1, 1862.

Dr. James Cress,

ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN, offers his professional services to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity. Having been associated with Prof. Paine two years, and a graduate of the Eclectic Medical College of Philadelphia, I am prepared to practice the reformed system of medicine. "Eclectic" means to choose or select. Hence we select the best, safest and most reliable remedies from all other sectarian medical schools, which have been recommended from the experience and sanctioned by practice of the ablest ECLECTIC PRACTITIONERS, and discard those more injurious, such as antimony, arsenic, mercury, blue pill, blood letting, &c. Office in Baltimore street, opposite McCreary's Saddler Shop. Volunteers' families attended free of charge. [Oct. 27, 1862.

National Hotel,

LITTLESTOWN,

Adams County, Pa.

THE subscriber having taken the above commodious Hotel, is prepared to receive and entertain the traveling public, in the most approved style. His charges will be moderate and his attention unremitting to all who may favor him with their patronage.

His table will at all times be supplied with the delicacies of the season, and his bar be furnished with the choicest liquors.

The stabling is extensive and of the best character, and competent and attentive hostlers constantly in attendance.

April 21, '62. tf M. H. CROUSE.

Sale Notes.

THE Notes given the undersigned, for property purchased at his sale in February last, will come due on the 12th of November next, at which time payment will be expected. If not paid promptly, interest from the date of the Notes will be charged. The Notes are in the hands of ISAAC ROBINSON, Esq., Fairfield, to whom payment is to be made.

GEORGE TATE.

Oct. 27, 1862. 3t

1862. **Fall Millinery.** 1862.

MISS McCREARY has just returned from the city and is now opening a large and beautiful assortment of MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS, of the latest styles, which she invites the Ladies to call and examine, confident that they will be pleased with her selections.

Oct. 20, 1862. 1m

Arch Street Carpet

WAREHOUSE.—OLDDEN & RICKNER, No. 832 Arch Street, 2 doors below Ninth, PHILADELPHIA, are now receiving their FALL STOCK of English and American CARPETINGS, comprising all the new styles of Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Brussels, Threeply, Ingrains and Venitians, with a splendid assortment of

OIL CLOTHS,
DRUGGETS,
MATS, &c.

The attention of purchasers and others is called to an examination of the above. As we buy and sell exclusively for cash, we are prepared to sell at small profits, and hold out strong inducements to CASH BUYERS.

Oct. 10, 1862. 3m

The Cheapest

CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Coatings, Jeans, Cord, Flannels, Blankets, Gloves, Hosiery, and a large lot of CARPETING, to be had at the cheap cash store of

Nov. 3, 1862. GEO. ARNOLD.

New Fall and Winter

GOODS.—A. SCOTT & SON have in store and are now selling as cheap as the cheapest a good assortment of Dry Goods, consisting of Ladies' Dress Goods, such as Merinoes, Cobergs, Delaines, Travelling Mixtures, Alpaccas, &c. Also—Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Over-coatings, Tweeds, Jeans, Flannels, &c., to which we invite the attention of buyers.—All we ask is an examination before purchasing elsewhere. A. SCOTT & SON.

Nov. 3, 1862.

Ready-made Clothing.

GEORGE ARNOLD has now got up his fall and winter stock of Clothing, consisting of Over Coats, in great variety, very cheap,

Dress Coats,
Business Coats,
Monkey Jackets,
Pantaloons, Vests,
Shirts, Drawers, &c., &c.

All of our own manufacture, and done up in the very best manner, and will be sold very cheap. Give us a call.

Gettysburg, Nov. 3, 1862.

Notice.

JACOB SHEELY'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Jacob Sheely, late of Union twp., Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Oxford township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ABRAHAM SHEELY, *Executor.*

Nov. 3, 1862. 6t*

COTTON GLOVES, for Men and Boys, can be had cheap at SCHICK'S.

The Muse.

THE DRAFTED WIDE-AWAKE.

I was a glorious Wide-Awake,
All marching in a row;
And wore a shiny oil-cloth cape,
About two years ago.
Our torches flared with turpentine,
And filled the streets with smoke;
And we were sure, what'er might come,
Secession was a joke.
O, if I then had only dreamed
The things that now I know,
I ne'er had been a Wide-Awake
About two years ago.

I said the South would never dare
To strike a single blow;
I thought that they were cowards then,
About two years ago.
And so I marched behind a rail,
Armed with a wedge and maul;
With honest Abe upon a flag,
A boatman gaunt and tall.
O, if I then had only dreamed
The things which now I know,
I ne'er had been a Wide-Awake
About two years ago.

My work was good, my wages high,
And bread and coal was low;
The silver jingled in my purse
About two years ago.
In peace my wife and children dwelt,
Happy the live-long day,
And war was but the fearful curse
Of countries far away.
O, if I then had only dreamed
The things which now I know,
I ne'er had been a Wide-Awake
About two years ago.

My wife sits pale and weeping now,
My children crying low;
I did not think to go to war
About two years ago.
And no one now will earn their food,
No one will be their shield;
God help them when I lie in death
Upon the bloody field!
O, if I then had only dreamed
The things which now I know,
I ne'er had been a Wide-Awake
About two years ago.

One brother's bones half-buried lie
Near the Antietam's flow;
He was a merry, happy lad
About two years ago.
And where the Chickahominy
Moves slow towards the sea,
Was left another's wasted corpse—
I am the last of three.
O, if I then had only dreamed
The things which now I know,
I ne'er had been a Wide-Awake
About two years ago.

Just now I saw my torch and cape,
Which once made such a show:
They are not now what once they seemed
About two years ago.
I thought I carried Freedom's light
In that smoky, flaming brand;
I've learned I bore destruction's torch—
That wedge has split the land.
O, if I then had only dreamed
The things which now I know,
I ne'er had been a Wide-Awake
About two years ago.

Miscellaneous.

SPEECH OF EX-GOVERNOR MOREHEAD, OF KENTUCKY.

History of an Interview of Southern Politicians with Mr. Lincoln.

The Liverpool *Mercury*, of Oct. 13th, contains a speech of Ex Governor Morehead, of Kentucky, on the Secession of the Southern States. The following part of it is an important contribution to the history of the months preceding the outbreak of the civil war. Mr. Morehead, after assuring his audience that he was originally a Union man and opposed to Secession, continued:

When the Legislature of Kentucky, in my absence, elected me unanimously to go as one of the delegates to the Peace Conference, I accepted the office and went to the City of Washington, hoping, as our old mother State, Virginia, had made the call, and as all the slaveholding States that then remained in the Union would send delegates, and perhaps those in the North would also send delegates, that we might be able to obtain such guarantees as would avert, at least, a fraticidal war. We failed in that. Every offer that was made on the part of the South was indignantly spurned by the representatives from the Northern States. Men said in that Convention that they would see the Union shattered into ten thousand pieces before they would give one solitary guarantee. In that state of affairs and knowing the course that Mr. Seward—who, it had been announced to us, was to be the Premier of the incoming Administration—had pursued, I met him, and I do not deem it improper to say here, as I have said on other occasions, that he pledged his sacred honor that there should be no collision between the North and the South. (Hear, hear.) "Nay," said he, "Governor Morehead," laying his hand on my shoulder to make it more emphatic, "let me once hold the reins of power firmly in my hands, and if I don't settle this matter to the entire satisfaction of the South in sixty days I will give you my head for a foot ball." (Hear, hear.) Although I confess I had but little confidence in Mr. Seward, I thought it utterly impossible that an honorable man could make pledges of this kind and so shortly afterward violate them in the most shameless manner. Shortly after that Mr. Lincoln came to Washington City in the manner that you have all read of, and his particular and intimate friend, Judge Logan, called to see me before breakfast one morning, before I had got out of my bed, and announced to me, as a secret, the fact and manner of his arrival in Washington, speaking in terms of indignation against those who had advised a course of that sort, and stated at the same time that Mr. Lincoln—with whom I served in Congress, and with whom I was always upon very intimate terms—mentioned my name first of all after he had met him, and desired an interview with me. I said to Judge Logan that I would prefer that other gentlemen should be with me, and not have the interview alone, and he stated that Mr. Lincoln had also named other gentlemen. The gentlemen selected as the persons to meet him were, Mr. W. C. Rives, of Virginia, formerly United States Minister to France; Judge Sumner, from the same State; General Donovon, from Missouri, who distinguished himself in the Mexican war, and myself and Mr. Guthrie, who had been Secretary of the Treasury in Mr. Pierce's administration. At 12 o'clock his friends having ascertained that he was in the city, the room was crowded, and Judge Logan came to us and informed us that we must defer the meeting until we could have it with him alone. Several days elapsed. We did meet him at 9 o'clock at night, and had a conversation of several hours' duration with him. I took occasion shortly afterward, as well as I could, to write down that conversation. The substance of it was this:

Mr. Lincoln commenced the conversation, after receiving us very kindly; said he was accidently elected as President of the United States; that he had never aspired to a position of that kind; that it had never entered his head it was true; but that from the fact of his having made a race for the Senate of the United States with Judge Douglas, in the State of Illinois, his name became prominent, and he was accidently selected and elected afterward as President of the United States; that running that race in a local election his speeches had been published; and that any one might examine his speeches, and they would find that he had said nothing against the interests of the South. He defied them to point out any one sentence in all the various addresses that he had made in that canvass that could be tortured into enmity against the South, except, he remarked, one expression, namely, that "a house divided against itself must fall: they must either be all Slave or all Free States" and he said that he explained afterward that that was an abstract opinion, and never intended to be made the basis of his political action.—He remarked at the same time that the clause in the Constitution of the United States requiring fugitive slaves to be delivered up was a constitutional provision, was a part of the organic law of the land, and that he would execute that with more fidelity than any Southern man that they could possibly find, and he could not imagine what was the cause of the deep and apparently settled enmity that existed toward him throughout the entire South, looking at me, at the time, as if to invite an answer from me. I replied that he was very much mistaken if he supposed that the deep, pervading feeling throughout the South originated in any personal enmity toward himself; that I did not suppose that there was any feeling of that kind on the part of an individual in the South; that he was the representative of a great party—of a mere sectional party—elected on a platform which they considered would, if carried out, be the destruction of their dearest and best rights; and that it is on that account, and that alone—on the attempt to throw common Government, the Government for all the States, in antagonism to the interests of a portion of the very States whose Government it was—which was the cause of the deep and settled feeling which existed throughout the entire South. We appealed to him then to give the guarantees which were demanded by the Southern men in that Peace Conference, representing to him that it was in his power, that he was that time a power in the State, that he held in the hollow of his hand the destiny of millions of people, that if he said that the guarantee should be made and would make it, there would be no difficulty in carrying out any programme that might be adopted. He said that he was willing to give a constitutional guarantee that slavery should not be molested in any way, directly or indirectly, in the States; that he was willing to go further, and give a guarantee that it should not be molested in the District of Columbia; that he would go still further, and say that it should not be disturbed in the docks, arsenals, ports, and other places within the slaveholding States; but as for slavery in the territories, that his whole life was dedicated in opposition to its extension there; that he was elected by a party which had made that a portion of its platform, and he should consider that he was betraying that party if he ever agreed, under any state of the case, to allow slavery to be extended in the territories.

We pointed out to him that there was not an acre of territory belonging to the United States where the foot of a slave could ever tread; that there were natural laws which would forbid slavery going into New Mexico, a mountaneous region; and to the colder regions of the North; and that it was utterly impossible that Slavery could ever extend there; and we denied that a common government had power to make the prohibition, and asked him why, if he was a really true sincere Union man, have an empty prohibition, when the laws of nature were a stronger prohibition than any that could be passed by act of Congress? [Hear.] That he waived by saying that he was committed on this subject. Then it was that I replied to him, "Mr. President, you say you were accidently selected and elected by a party. You were the candidate of the party; but when you were elected, sir, I thought—I have been taught to believe—that you were President of the Union. I opposed you sir," I said to him, "with all the zeal and energy of which I was master. I endeavored to prevent your election, not because I had any personal feelings of enmity toward you, but because I believed that it would lead to the very result we now witness. I opposed you sir, but you are my President; you have been elected according to the forms of the Constitution, and you are the President of the people of the United States, and I think some little deference is due to the opinions of those who constitute the majority, according to the vote that had been polled, of 1,100,000 men in the United States." He at once rather briskly said: "If he was a minority President he was not the first, and that at all events he had obtained more votes than we could muster for any other man." I think as near as I can recollect, those are about his identical words. I responded at once to him that I did not intend to recall to him that he was a minority President, but simply to announce the broad fact that he was the President, not of the men who voted for him, but of the whole people of the United States—the party with 1,100,000 majority, as well as the minority party, by whom he was elected, ought to be consulted by him. Gen. Donovan here interposed and presented three alternate propositions to him.

First, that he might remain perfectly idle and passive, and let the disintegration of the States go on as it had gone on; second, give guarantees such as were asked and bring the whole power of the Administration to bear in obtaining those guarantees; or, third, resort to coercion and attempt to force the seceding States into obedience. He illustrated very distinctly and clearly these three propositions.—When the conversation had slackened a little, I ventured to appeal to him, in a manner in which I never appealed to any other man and never expect to do again. I said that as to the last proposition I desired to say one word—that I trusted and prayed to God that he would not resort to coercion; that if he did, the history of his Administration would be written in blood and all the waters of the Atlantic Ocean could never wash it from his hands.—["Hear, hear," and applause.] He asked me what I would do, the revenue and the taking back of the forts which he said belonged to the United States. I replied that that was the only mode in which it was possible that he could under the Constitution, resort to coercion—by an attempt to collect the revenue and to take back the forts. He had placed himself in a chair with rounds to it, with his feet upon the highest round—a long, lanky man, with very large side whiskers, with his elbows upon his knees, and his hands upon the sides of his face, in an attitude of listening, and when he would speak he would drop his head. Dropping his hands and raising his head, he said he would tell me a little anecdote which had happened when he first came to the bar. An old man, he said, had applied to him to bring him a suit, and made out a capital case, as he thought, but when the evidence was detailed before the jury it was the worst case that he ever listened to; and while the evidence was going on the old man came, listening to the evidence himself, and whispered in his ear, "Guv it up."—[Laughter.] "Now," said he, "Governor, wouldn't this be guvin' it up?" I assure you, Mr. Chairman, I don't present it in any light different from that in which it actually occurred—none whatever. I said to him, "Mr. President, it may be said that it would be 'guvin' it up,' but hadn't you better be 'guvin' it up,' without bloodshed than drench this land with blood, and then have to 'guv it up?'" [Applause.]—He then asked what he was to do with his oath of office. He said he had sworn to see the laws faithfully executed, and, addressing himself to me, he said:

"I would like to know from you what I am to do with my oath of office." I said to him that he had taken a solemn oath to see the laws faithfully executed; but that Congress was then in session, and application had been made to Congress to give to the President of the United States the power to collect the revenue by armed vessels outside of the ports, and Congress had refused to give that power. "If," I said, "Congress fails to give the necessary power, Mr. President, to you to collect the revenue by vessels outside the ports, how are you to collect it? Do you think that you can send a Collector to the port of Charleston, to the port of Savannah, or of New Orleans, to collect the revenue? Is it not an impossibility, and does your oath bind you to do a thing that is impossible? As to the forts, that is a matter within your discretion, sir. You can withdraw the troops if you please. You are the Commander-in-Chief, and it belongs to you either to keep them there or to withdraw them totally, and prevent a collision, and a consequent deadly and ruinous war." "Well," said he, raising himself again, "I will only answer you by telling you a little anecdote which struck me—excuse me," said he, "which struck me as you were going on. It is from Æsop's fables, and, doubtless, in your schoolboy days, you have read it. Æsop, you know," said he, "illustrates great principles often by making mute animals speak and act, and, according to him, there was a lion once that was desperately in love with a beautiful lady, and he courted the lady, and the lady became enamored of him, and agreed to marry him, and the old people were asked for their consent. They were afraid of the power of the lion, with his long and sharp claws and his tusks, and they said to him: 'We can have no objection to so respectable a personage as you, but our daughter is frail and delicate, and we hope you will submit to have your claws cut off and your tusks drawn, because they might do very serious injury to her.' The lion submited, being very much in love. His claws were cut off and his tusks drawn, and they took clubs then and knocked him on the head." [Laughter.] I replied, I think, about in substance this—that it was an exceedingly interesting anecdote, and very *apropos*, but not altogether a satisfactory answer to me, and then, said to him, "Mr. Lincoln, this to me sir, is the most serious and all absorbing subject that has ever engaged my attention as a public man. I deprecate and look to the injury that it is to do, not only to my section—that I know is to be desolated and drenched in blood—but I look to the injury that it is to the cause of humanity itself, and I appeal to you, apart from these jests, to lend us your aid and countenance in averting a calamity like that." Before he replied, Mr. Rives, of Virginia, got up. We had, before that, conversed sitting in a semicircle round the President; but Mr. Rives rose from his chair, and with a dignity and eloquence that I have seldom heard surpassed in the course of my life, he appealed to him. I could not pretend to give even the substance of his speech, but I remember that he told him that he was then a very old man; that there never had been a throb of his heart but was in favor of the perpetuation of the Union; that he came there with a hope and a wish to perpetuate it, and that all his efforts had been exerted in endeavoring to procure such guarantees as would perpetuate it; but that he desired to say to him—and he said it with a trembling voice—in order that he might know, and not say hereafter that he was not fully warned, that he agreed with every word I had said with regard to the horrors of this anticipated war, and that if he did resort to coercion, Virginia would leave the Union and join the seceding States. "Nay, Sir," he said, "old as I am, and dearly as I have loved this Union, in that event I go with all my heart and soul." Mr. Lincoln jumped up from his chair, as Mr. Rives was standing, advanced one step toward him and said, "Mr. Rives, if Virginia will stay in I will withdraw the troops from Fort Sumter." Mr. Rives stepped back and said; "Mr. President, I have no authority to speak for Virginia. I am one of the humblest of her sons; but if you do that, it will be one of the wisest things you have ever done. Do that and give us guarantees, and I can only promise you that whatever influence I possess shall be exerted to promote the Union, and restore it to what it was." We then all of us got up and were standing. I was on the outer circle. He said: "Well, gentlemen, I have been wondering very much whether, if Mr. Douglas or Mr. Bell had been elected President, you would have dared to talk to him as freely as you have to me." I did not exactly hear the answer, but I am told that Mr. Guthrie answered him about in this way: "Mr. President, if General Washington occupied the seat that you will soon fill, and it had been necessary to talk to him as we have to you to save such a Union as this, I for one should talk to him as we have to you."—[Hear, hear.] That closed the conversation.

SWINDLING THE SOLDIERS.

The Northampton *Gazette* says it has good authority for the following statement: "A soldier was taken sick and sent to a hospital. When he began to recover, he craved some little delicacy to soothe his nauseated palate, and asked for some currant jelly. He was told that he could have the jelly, but he must pay for it. He could have a pot of jelly for $2. He had but two dollars in his pocket, and with that he was in hopes of reaching his home, as soon as he was able to travel. He told his attendants that he had but two dollars, and that he did not need the whole jar of jelly, a small part would be sufficient. No, he must take the whole or none, and he must pay two dollars for it. Finally the invalid bought the jelly, and on removing the covering he discovered, to his great astonishment, within the wrapper, a note directed to himself, and that this very jar of jelly had been sent by his own family to him.—This is but one among the many outrages perpetrated by the unprincipled men who are found in the army."

The Prince de Joinville on the American War.—The Prince de Joinville has just published in the Paris Revue des Deux Mondes, an interesting as well as a very remarkable paper on the subject of the campaign he recently made, with his two royal nephews, by the side of General McClellan. At the close of the Prince's narrative occurs the following striking passage:

"If the struggle between the two sections now in arms should be prolonged, if the solution of their great conflict should be much further postponed, then evils of another character may spring from it. Urged on by the passions and the necessities of the struggle, the Federal government may proclaim the abolition of slavery, and may even be impelled to employ a terrible means of carrying on the war, by arming the slaves against their masters. But such a measure apart from its features of violence and barbarity, would be of no profit to those who should adopt it. It would lead to irrepressible divisions in the bosom of the Northern States far more beneficial than injurious to the secession cause."

Fruit as Medicine.—Ripe fruit is the medicine of nature: nothing can be more wholesome for man or child, though green fruit is, of course, rank poison. Strawberries are favorites with all classes, and constitute a popular luxury. Who can tell the number of disordered livers and digestive apparatuses generally restored by that fruit? After them we do homage especially to peaches, and apples and grapes. We once knew a person who, believing himself in decline, determined to eat from four to six ripe apples per day, and note the result; in three months he was well. We know of another who was in general ill health that commenced the habit of drinking a glass of plain cider every morning, and never had a day's illness for twenty-five years thereafter.—Such remedies are simple enough.—*Scientific American.*

The Compiler.

OUR FLAG!

The union of lakes—the union of lands—
The Union of States none would sever;
The union of hearts—the union of hands—
And the Flag of our Union forever!

H. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA:

MONDAY MORNING, DEC. 1, 1862.

A REMARKABLE REVELATION.

We publish this morning an extract from a speech lately delivered in Liverpool, England, by Ex Gov. Morehead, of Kentucky, to which we direct the reader's attention. Gov. Morehead, our readers will probably remember, was a Whig of the school of Clay and Crittenden, and always a Union man up until the positive refusal of the present Administration to arrest dissolution and civil war. The reader will perceive that the speaker's revelation is merely a recital of what took place between himself and colleagues to the Peace Convention and President Lincoln and Secretary Seward; it presents an inside view of the history of the present Administration's dealing with the rebellion in its incipient stages, which has not yet been furnished by any other quarter.

The reader who has, for the last eighteen months, been reading denunciations of the "imbecility" of the closing months of the late Administration, will please contrast it with the first months of the present. What appeared to be imbecility was an anxiety to avert civil war—a policy approved of both by Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward until their counsels were over-ruled by those of their party, who declared that "blood letting would do the country good." We have had this "blood letting" and the dullest among us is quite capable of understanding the condition of the patient. Had President Lincoln and his Premier used but a little of their power and influence, the Peace Convention would have been able to make terms for a restoration of harmony between the sections, and laid the foundation of a lasting peace.

☞An order has been issued from the War Department for the release of all persons now under arrest on the charge of discouraging enlistments. The same order also authorizes the discharge of such persons as have been arrested by the loyal Governors or military authorities in the States in rebellion, the parties so released to give their parole to do no act of hostility against the government of the United States, nor render aid to its enemies, and to remain subject to military surveillance. The order does not apply to any person who has been in arms against the government.

☞Many a lawless and brutal act has been done by a *mob* that no single man of the gathering would dare do if he could be held to account for it as an "individual." There would be but few riots, still fewer burnings by mobs, and no murders by "Lynch law," if the ruffian who strikes the first blow, who casts the first stone, or who lights the first match, did not sink his identity and escape responsibility by acting, not as an "individual," but "in concert with others."—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

That is the fact. The *Inquirer* has written the truth about the lawless character of its party in about as few words as it could be written. And yet these are the characters that it has been accustomed to hand as "loyal citizens."

☞An American gentleman in Paris relates a conversation he had with Marshal Neil, Engineer-in-Chief of the army of France, who conducted the siege of Sebastopol. The Marshal declared "he had followed all the movements of McClellan with a most critical eye, and he had no hesitation in saying that his admirable conduct placed him in the first rank of either ancient or modern Generals."

A Fool's Argument.—The New York *Tribune* insinuates that it "impeaches the loyalty of Gen. McClellan that the rebels have uniformally spoken of him as our greatest General." This is pretty logic. We have said the same thing of Stonewall Jackson among the rebel Generals. Does the Southern press call him a traitor for it?—Bah!

☞President Lincoln has issued a Proclamation requesting a proper observance of the Sabbath in the army. He should have addressed it to those preachers who curse the Constitution, and disgust their hearers from week to week, by their Abolition treason against both their country and their God.

☞The Harrisburg *Telegraph* thinks they lost the recent elections because they played the hypocrite, trying to carry water on both shoulders, instead of boldly avowing themselves Abolitionists, as they undoubtedly are. "Had they stood up before the world boldly as Republicans—that is, *anti-slavery men*," and supported the President's "anti-slavery policy," the *Telegraph* thinks they "would have succeeded infinitely better." We thought they stuck up for the nigger pretty well.—*Patriot & Union.*

Heavy Specie Shipments for Europe.—The steamships City of Baltimore, for Liverpool, and New York, for Southampton and Bremen, which sailed from New York on Saturday week, took out $1,589,409 in specie.

Going into Active Service.—The drafted men in camp in Pennsylvania, the Philadelphia Ledger says, will soon have an opportunity of seeing active service. They are all to be ordered to the seat of war, and preparations are now being made to furnish them for an early start.

A Terrible Death.—Joseph Kellerman and family, who immigrated from Bedford county to Anderson county, Kansas, about four years ago, were again proceeding further west, when they were overtaken by prairie fire, which consumed him and his wife and two little boys.

☞The political prisoners in Fort Lafayette have been released, including Pierre Soulé.

FREEMEN, WHAT SAY YOU?

A new feature has been added to the already infamous system of arbitrary political arrests. It has been the custom to arrest men without authority, to deny them the privileges of the *habeas corpus*, to refuse them a trial or even a knowledge of the charges against them; but this is all eclipsed by the infamous addition of an oath, which was recently administered to a large number of political prisoners, who were liberated from a confinement to which their national and constitutional sentiments had consigned them. They were forced TO SWEAR *that they would not institute nor cause to be instituted any suits against any authorities of the United States or of any loyal State for their imprisonment.*—Thus they were not only deprived of their liberty and the rights of trial, but were actually forced to SWEAR AWAY their rights for redress, and even to swear away their liberties in a free country! Can it be that honest freemen will longer adhere to or act with a party that thus seeks to destroy the very life of a free government?

Every one knows, and no man can deny, that the Democratic party has fought the Abolitionists for years in defence of the Union. Every one knows that it is now as it ever has been, the real Union party. It is because its members will not go in for sectional and universal destruction, instead of trying to restore national feeling and keeping our exertions within the bounds of a true Union policy, that they are arrested by Abolition minions and made to swear away their rights under a free government!

The prisoners say they were twice taken before the Judge Advocate for hearing, but remanded without any light being thrown upon the cause of their mysterious incarceration, or without being heard in their own defence! They were obliged to furnish their own provisions and were not permitted to hold private converse with those visiting them. Their correspondence was watched and it was only by stratagem that they could communicate with their friends at home, as their letters were read, destroyed, returned or confiscated. The lives of the prisoners were constantly endangered by the guard in the barrack below, several balls having come up into the prisoners' apartment, discharged from muskets. One of the prisoners exhibited his shawl to the editor of the Pittsburg *Post*, perforated with twelve balls. Freemen, what say you to such proceedings as these? Can it be that honest men or christians will longer associate with such a party?—*Sunbury Democrat.*

NO STATESMAN—NO GENERAL.

It has been stated by a number of our exchange papers within the past week, that Schuyler Colfax would be invited in a very short time, to accept of a position in Mr. Lincoln's cabinet, and that John Charles Fremont would be intrusted again in the course of a few days, with a very important command in the Army.

We hope these statements will prove unfounded, as neither of the gentlemen named possess the qualifications for the places which rumor has assigned them, and both lack the confidence of the people. Hostility to the institution of slavery has made both of them what they are, with a certain class, who believe that, of itself, to be paramount to statesmanship and military genius.

Colfax is exclusively a man of one idea. The negro affords him food for all his thoughts, and Emancipation, or Abolition are the means with him of crushing out the rebellion and conducting the Government in the smoothest possible manner.

Fremont would bankrupt the nation by his extravagance, and after he has so clearly demonstrated the fact, in several instances, that he possesses no military qualifications whatever, it would be the height of folly for this very Administration which almost drove him disgracefully into retirement, and suspended him from his command, to place him in a more important military position than ever.

The suspicions of the conservative element of the country are justly aroused at these things, and they wish to be informed whether such a man as General McClellan, who never lost a battle and won many, is to be displaced, and such a wasteful and incompetent fellow as Fremont be elevated to a highly honorable and responsible position? Colfax is no Statesman—neither is Fremont a General.—*Frederick Union.*

Free Colored Population at the North.—It is stated that, in the course of a few days, a delegation of workingmen and mechanics, representing the trades of New York, will proceed to Washington, bearing with them a petition against such a course of public policy as will be likely to add to the free negro population of the Northern cities.

Prophecy of Gen. Jackson.—Said the old hero to a friend at the Hermitage, a short time before his death:

"The Abolition party is a disloyal organization. Its pretended love for freedom means nothing more or less than civil war and dissolution of the Union. Honest men of all parties should unite to expose their intentions and arrest their progress."

Time has proven that the old veteran knew pretty nearly what he was talking about.

☞A lady went to Washington several weeks ago, to visit her husband, who is in the army, and while stopping at a hotel, she observed that the blankets upon the bed had a familiar look, and on examination discovered her own name on the margin, and recognized them as the same she had sent to her husband some time previous, but which he had never received.

☞A question which Maj. Gen. Halleck won't answer:

If, before Corinth, you laid ninety days,
Pleasing the foe with *masterly* delays,
Failing, at last, to beat 'em;
How long should you have given "Little Mac,"
To make all ready for a grand attack,
From the day he won "Antietam?"

☞The Springfield Republican, the most influential Republican paper in the Union, tells us: "There can be no doubt that the voters of New York have decided against emancipation as a war measure."

☞If our fathers didn't intend the Constitution for war times, why didn't they make a pair of Constitutions—one for war and the other for peace!

☞For several days before the issuing of the proclamation, the President was observed to be in a brown study.—*Ex.*

Yes; a John Brown study.—*Louisville Democrat.*

ABOLITION PROMISES.

During the campaign of 1860, the Abolitionists promised the working men, in the event of Lincoln's election, *peaceful* and *prosperous* times, with plenty of work, high wages, and a *reduction of the prices* of the actual necessaries of life. Instead of *peace*, our country is distracted and divided by a bloody civil war. Instead of *prosperous times*, nearly all the manufactories and workshops which are not engaged in filling contracts for the Army and Navy, have been compelled to suspend operations. Instead of *reduction of the prices* of the actual necessaries of life, all the articles which are used by the working-men and which are essential to their comfort and support, have gone up 50 and 100 to 300 per cent.

Below we present a list of articles, and the prices at which they sold under the administration of Buchanan, and also the prices at which they are now selling under Lincoln's administration:

	Buchanan.	Lincoln.
Green Coffee	12½ cents per lb.	30 cents.
Brown Coffee	16 do.	25 do.
Tea	30 to 50 do.	62½ to $1 25
Refined Sugar	10 do.	16 cents.
Brown do.	6 do.	12 do.
Molasses	12 cents per qt.	16 do.
Rice	5 cents per lb.	9 do.
Unb'l'd Muslin	10 cents per yard.	25, 27 cts.
Cart. Flannel	12½ do.	37 do.
Woolen do.	40 to 45 do.	60, 65 do.
Wool	28 to 30 cts. per lb.	85 cents.
Calico	11 to 12 cts. per yd.	20, 25 cts.
Satinet	37½ to 75 cts.	$1, $1 25
Cloth	$4 25	$6 00.
Coal	$3 00	$5 00.

In addition to the above articles, we may add that Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, both coarse and fine, are now selling from 20 to 25 per cent. higher than under the administration of President Buchanan, and the tendency is still upward. So much for Abolition promises. The tariff so long talked of by monopolies is now here and the poor men pay it.—*Sunbury Democrat.*

ELECTION OUTRAGES IN DELAWARE.

A bold attempt was made in Delaware to overawe the voters and carry the State election for the Republicans by military terror. The Administration thought it important that a border slave State should present a show of indorsing its emancipation policy. Soldiers from other States, enlisted to fight the rebels, were used to repel Democrats from the polls and to frighten and coerce timid voters. The following statement, *copied from the Philadelphia Evening Journal*, presents a part of the facts:

"The information which we have from Delaware shows that a most shameful outrage has been committed against the freedom of the elective rights of that State.—On Monday afternoon four companies of the Maryland Home Guards, under Col. Wallace, (gentlemen whose patriotism prompts them to refuse peremptorily to leave their State to fight their Southern foes, but does not restrain them from the invasion of the soil of a sister State for political purposes,) encamped at Seaford.

"Shortly afterwards three steamboats loaded with soldiers, among whom were the Sixth New York and the Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, arrived at the same town.—Thence they were conveyed by railroad and wagons to every voting precinct in Kent and Sussex counties, and, except at Seaford, where General Wool was in person, placed under the orders of the most unscrupulous advocates of the Abolition party. In some of the precincts the Democrats were driven away from the polls, as in Baltimore Hundred, in Sussex county; in others, the most prominent and influential Democrats were arrested and kept under guard until the polls were closed.

"The only disturbance which occurred at these polls was caused by the Hon. G. P. Fisher, the Abolition candidate for Congress, who attacked and threw down a Democrat named Weeks. In most of the precincts Democrats were not allowed to accompany voters to the polls, while Abolitionists took forcible possession of all timid voters, surrounded them with soldiers, and forced them to vote their ticket."

The fact that this unwarrantable interference with the freedom of elections failed of its purpose does not mitigate its guilt.—The Democratic candidates for Governor and member of Congress, had the polls been free, would have had 1,500 or 2,000 majority. It is consoling to know that this nefarious scheme of carrying an election for the Administration by military terror proved abortive; but it is nevertheless an act which no right-thinking man can contemplate without indignation. The only safeguard of our rights is in the fact that the defeat of the Republican party was so general. If only two or three of the smaller States had gone Democratic, the elections in those States would probably have been annulled by the arrest of the new officers on trumped up charges of treason.—*N. Y. World.*

Important Letter from Gen. Lee to Gen Halleck.—The New York World has a letter from Washington which mentions a rumor that Gen. Lee, of the Confederate army, has recently addressed a formal communication to Gen. Halleck touching the emancipation proclamation of President Lincoln. The letter says:

It is urged by Gen. Lee that in case the proclamation is not withdrawn the Confederate military authorities, sorely against their will, but strong in the justice of their position, will be compelled to retaliate in the sternest manner upon all the Union prisoners that fall into their hands. It is not specified what punishment will be inflicted, but it is distinctly intimated that if, through the instigation of the Federal troops, any women or children are murdered by infuriated negroes, an equal number of Union troops will be promptly put to death.

☞The colored men, Reuben and David Long, recently tried in Greensburg, for having ravished a respectable married lady, residing in Westmoreland county, have been convicted.

A Soldier Killed by a Negro.—A few days ago a soldier, belonging to the regular service, and stationed at Carlisle barracks, was shot by a negro and mortally wounded.—The negro was arrested.

☞One man, dodging around between Columbia and Schuylkill counties, was enrolled in three different districts, and drafted in all three!

☞Concerning the drafting of gamblers for soldiers, Vanity Fair thinks they would not be of much service, except in the case of another Indian outbreak, when it would be quite the thing to send a brigade of Blacklegs to fight the Blackfeet.

DISTRESSING SUICIDE.—A woman named Ellen Moss, committed suicide at Pittsburg, the other day, by taking laudanum. The husband of the deceased joined the army some time ago, and having been killed in one of the recent battles, she took the matter deeply to heart.

☞The "draft" is death on the lawyers—it took all but one in Tamaqua. They'll be good fellows on a *charge!*

FROM FREDERICKSBURG.

The Federal army, under Burnside, is on one bank of the Rappahannock, (opposite Fredericksburg,) and the Rebel army, under Lee, on the other. A heavy battle, and one of the most important of the war, is expected to come off there very soon. It may be in progress at this moment.

☞The latest news represents everything as quiet. The railroad from Aquia Creek to Falmouth has been completed, and Burnside's army is receiving supplies over it.

Gen. Sigel's scouts report Jackson at Upperville, a rebel cavalry force, supposed to be White's, occupying Warrenton, Waterloo Bridge and Aldie, and that they are sending out pickets in all directions. It is supposed that Jackson is trying to get in between Burnside and Sigel.

Falmouth, Va. Nov. 26, 1862.—The presumption is that in a very few days we will have a battle in this vicinity that will eclipse all others of this war in regard to ferocity and fierceness. There is not the slightest doubt but the enemy are in great force on the other side of the river—equal if not superior to our own in point of numbers.

I have reason to believe that General Lee is in command, in person, of the whole rebel army of the Potomac, exceeding, without doubt, 125,000 men. This is no fancy of the brain. Their camp fires can be seen, extending at least ten miles along the river, and, from observation, five miles back into the country. This is a powerful army to intercept another army in crossing a river.

THE DETECTIVE AND SPY SYSTEM.

The recent developments in the case of Mrs. Brinsmade have justly awakened the people to a sense of their ignominy and their danger. The odious spy system, so detested by the populations of every European despotism, and so abhorrent to all the ideas of a free people, receives a remarkable illustration by the evidence produced on the investigation of the charges produced against Police Superintendent Kennedy. It is shown to be the most dangerous and hideous machinery ever invented against the rights and liberties of the human race.

This abomination was inaugurated by the War Department, and is at this moment in full blast. It is a disgrace to any country claiming to be free. In a republic it is intolerable. In the United States it was wholly unknown till introduced by the War Department of the present administration. It is either a confession of miserable weakness on the part of a government or it is insulting to the loyalty of the people. To such an extent is this base system carried that General McClellan has been dogged all through his campaigns by government spies, and at this moment the head spy, calling himself Allen, is on his track in this city. He is a man of very gentlemanly and bland appearance, and very like the Chevalier Wikoff. Those who know McClellan best know that it is impossible to impeach his loyalty and truth. But from the developments in the Brinsmade case, as well as from the records of the system in other countries, it is notorious that innocence is no protection against the machinations of detective adventurers who desire to distinguish themselves, and are not very scrupulous about what they say, do or swear. According to the testimony produced before the Police Commissioners, a guiltless man or woman might be kidnapped, and imprisoned for weeks and months, and after all nobody would be responsible. The War Department clears its skirts, Baker clears his skirts, Kennedy clears his skirts, and Bowles clears his. Each shifts the burden on the other, and nobody is to blame. We, however, have an opinion on the subject.—Baker, Kennedy and Bowles are mere tools of the system, and, when necessary, scapegoats. The responsible party is the War Department at Washington. The system, as carried out, is worse than any that has ever prevailed in Russia, Austria or France. We appeal to the patriotism and the good sense of the President to put it down.—*New York Herald.*

☞The London *Times* says, "When we see the Democratic party in America making a show of force once more, struggling for utterance and yearning for the old free institutions of early America, we believe that in that party lies the only hope of peace to a great people and permanent prosperity to a mighty country. We have no great faith in the early termination of the war if the Republicans gain another term of power."

High Prices for Paper.—Writing papers of all kinds have risen to almost fabulous prices. The advance at the present time is *two hundred per cent.* over the price asked two months since, and printing papers nearly *one hundred per cent.* Foolscap paper, such as ordinarily sells for $2 37 per ream, is now held at $6, and all other kinds in proportion.

A Year of Jubilee.—The German Reformed Church will celebrate the year 1863 as the centennial celebration of the adoption of the Heidelburgh Catechism as the rule of its faith next to and explanatory of the Word of God, it having been adopted in the year 1563, three hundred years ago.—The entire year, we believe, is to be observed as a year of jubilee.

Illinois Coffee.—It is said that G. R. Hoffman, of Effingham county, Illinois, raised last year two bushels of coffee. The seed was sent him from Australia. The first year the plants were unproductive; the second year they bore a little, and produced a full crop the third year. He thinks thirty bushels can be grown per acre.

☞Corpus Christi, Galveston, and Sabine City on the coast of Texas, have recently been captured by the force under Commodore Farragut.

Election at Norwalk, Conn.—Norwalk, Conn. Nov. 24.—The Charter election to-day resulted in the choice of the entire Democratic ticket by a large majority.

For the Compiler.

WANTED.

A few so-called "Union Democrats" wanted, to go into the service of the Abolitionists, for an indefinite length of time.—A small bounty will be given, but no promise of office in the future. Not to be examined or sworn in. Deserters will be severely punished if caught. Mind that now.

Call at the office of the undersigned, in Democratic Row, No. 400.

ADAMS COUNTY.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

WE WANT WOOD.

☞Those of our patrons who intend paying their subscriptions in WOOD, will please forward it once, as the cold season is near at hand.

"CAMP GETTYSBURG" is getting along finely. From what we hear of the Camps at Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and other places, we are led to believe that "Camp Gettysburg" is the best in the State—the draft being more fully represented, and the order and progress in discipline better. The men drill regularly, and all the business of the Camp goes as smoothly forward as could possibly be expected. Col. Lewis, the Commandant of the post, is not only a good military man, but he possesses good sense—a quality which does not necessarily follow the wearing of shoulder straps. He treats the men as they should be treated, and as a consequence his orders are cheerfully and well executed.—There has so far been very little severity necessary in the enforcement of discipline—and no one knows better than Col. Lewis how important it is to have discipline.

On Wednesday evening two Companies marched into Camp from Chambersburg—one from Franklin county, Capt. Funk, and the other from Cumberland county, Capt. Rupp—Both were uniformed. They were two days on the march.

Our men received their uniforms on Thursday, and arms on Saturday. They now look like soldiers. We hope they will extend their Regimental parades to town frequently. No Regimental organization has yet been had.

It is reported that the Regiment is to be moved to Washington immediately, but no such order has been received by the Commandant.

The health of the Regiment is generally good. Surgeon Neely has probably fifteen patients in the Hospital, to whom he is unremitting in his attentions. The Regiment is fortunate in having his services—a fact which the men appreciate, because all seem to like him.

LADIES' FAIR.—The Ladies of the Church of St. Francis Xavier purpose holding a Fair in Sheads & Buehler's Hall, for the purpose of liquidating the debt on the Church, to commence the day before Christmas, and continue probably a week. They are making the largest preparations for the occasion, and we can promise all who attend a rich affair of the kind.

THE BANK OF GETTYSBURG.—On Monday last George Swope, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President of this always sound institution; T. D. Carson, Esq., Cashier; and Col. John H. McClellan, Teller. We understand that the Bank has received a limited supply of the new Postal Currency, which will be furnished to applicants.

☞The following is a list of citizens of this county, who were carried off and made prisoners by Stuart's rebel cavalry, when they made their dash through this county:

Jno. B. Paxton, Jno. C. Martin, Sanford Shroeder, S. Shields Hunter, Abraham Stockslager, Nelson Boyd, Lewis Pittinger, Andrew Low, Andrew Warren, David Baker and Andrew Hartman.

They are now confined in the Libby prison in Richmond, where they are held as hostages. We are pleased to be able to state, however, that an effort is being made to have them released or exchanged. Influential friends have had an interview with Adjutant General Thomas, who assured them that he would give the subject his immediate attention, and that there was a fair prospect of having an exchange effected soon.

☞Thanksgiving, on Thursday, passed off as usual. The stores were closed, and business generally was suspended. Rev. Mr. Bucher preached to a full house in the German Reformed Church, and Rev. Mr. Warner in the Presbyterian—both in the morning.

☞The War Department has appointed a Provost Marshal for nearly every county in the State—S. S. McCreary for Adams. E. C. Lawman for York, &c. Their instructions will be given soon.

PROMOTED.—Captain Cyrus Diller, of Hanover, has been appointed Lieut. Colonel of the 76th Pennsylvania regiment, in place of Colonel Wallace, who resigned on account of ill health.

☞The editor of the *Logan County* (Ohio) *Gazette* is in high spirits over the result of the late elections, as the following items from his last issue show:

☞The Democrats now have abundance of States for the construction of pyramids. Illinois, however, is better adapted to this purpose than any other. Indeed, she furnishes all the material requisite for a "*Pyramid of Egypt.*"

☞A Republican exchange says: "You have beaten us now, but you will never do so again." This "reminds us of a little anecdote," as Abe Lincoln would say. This is the anecdote: "You can't do that again," as the pig said when the boy cut his tail off.

☞We are often asked, in view of the late elections, "What will Old Abe do?"—We don't know what he will do; but we are free to say what he *ought* to do. *He ought to have a Substitute.*

☞We hear very little talk of hanging Democrats any more. Indeed, since the late elections, it is believed that the Republican leaders *feel very much like hanging themselves.*

☞McClellan is removed. Were Poor Richard alive, he would probably amend his almanac thus: "*One* remove is as bad as a fire."

☞We suppose the new Commander-in-chief will not go into winter quarters.—Personally, we presume, Gen. *Burnside* will keep warm out of doors, and in any weather.

☞John W. Forney—a miserable besotted wretch—whose chief employment it has been for the last five years, to calumniate his benefactor—the man who educated, fed, and clothed him.

"*Put This in Your Pipe and Smoke It.*"—Tobacco, which a few weeks ago cost five cents a plug, now costs ten.

☞The correspondence between France, England and Russia, on the American intervention question, is published. France asks the other powers to join in such a step, but they decline, at least for the present, assuming that mediation would not be accepted.

☞The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Times* says the foreign *diplomats* are disgusted with the vulgar society of that city under the present dynasty, and are leaving to reside in New York.

☞It is believed in Baltimore that Gen. Schenck, of Ohio, will soon be appointed to supercede Gen. Wool. Schenck is a rank Abolitionist of the Giddings school, of Ohio, and the hero of the Vienna blunder.

☞The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Evening Post* says the President will take "strong ground in his forthcoming message in favor of emancipation." Of course he will.

☞The rebels have succeeded in running the blockade with a heavy iron-clad gunboat, at Charleston, South Carolina. It is supposed to have come from England.

ARMY LETTER.

CHEAT MOUNTAIN DIVISION,
New Creek, Nov. 21, '62.

Dear Compiler:—Since my letter from Buchanan we have been marching and wandering about so much that we have scarcely found time to eat, much less keep up my regular correspondence with you.

Our Brigade left Buchanan by Regiments and formed a junction at Beverly, a God-forsaken dirty little village, in Randolph county. Col. Hay accompanied us to that point, as commander, but here he took sick, when we were placed under the command of Col. Latham and started on our way towards Staunton.

Our Regiment, part of the 12th Virginia, and Battery B., taking the Staunton pike, while the other part of the 12th Va., with some Cavalry, went by way of Fort Elkwater. The 9th Va. of the 2d Brigade went by way of Franklin, all joining in Crab Bottom, Highland county.

It would take up too much space of your paper were I to give you the details of the expedition. I will give you only such as may prove interesting.

The morning after our arrival at Crab Bottom, Maj. Buehler was placed in command of Co's. A B & C., and ordered to proceed towards Franklin, with rations for the 9th Va., who were behind time in reaching their point of destination, and consequently were two days without rations.

The Battalion made a very rapid march, halting the first night in a rebel camp formerly occupied by a South Carolina Regiment, where the boys had an opportunity of enjoying a feast that even you would have relished, had you been marching in our footsteps for the week past.

We were now in a country where no Union man could live; all rabid secesh, men, women and children, where our money was of no account. Give them anything that promised to pay in the shape of money, except green-backs, and you could buy all they had. In this valley thousands of cattle have been grazed for the rebel army.—Thousands of sheep yet cover the hill sides, furnishing the rebels with plenty of wool and elegant mutton; and why it is that these sheep are not captured for the use of our hungry boys I cannot say. This I know, our Battalion did not suffer for the want of anything the valley produced.—Every mess had chickens, geese, mutton, veal, and such rolls of elegant butter you never saw. To finish all, the boys brought in box after box of the finest honey I ever saw. It was a feast long to be remembered. No men were better prepared to appreciate the good things that night than the boys of the "Confiscating Battalion," for they had marched day after day, up and down these mountains, in snow and rain, with only half rations, were foot sore, weary and ready to do anything to get a good meal.

We captured about one hundred and fifty cattle and horses, several grey backs, who were quietly feeding cattle for the rebel army, and a few Bushwacks.

An accident of a very sad nature occurred to a member of Capt. Adair's Company, from your place, while crossing Webster Mountain. A gun in the hands of a man in the rear of John Colehouse went off, instantly killing him. He was the only son of Frederick Colehouse, of Mountjoy township, and was much respected by all his companions. His comrades buried him on the top of the mountains, in a very romantic place and placed a stone over his grave to mark the spot where he now rests so quietly. So here and there you find these little hand-marks that tell of the wanderings of our Regiment through the valleys and over the mountains of Virginia.

The men of this Regiment marched for twelve days as no Regiment in the service has marched. With no tents or shelter of any kind, short of rations, clothing all tattered and torn, through rain and storm, up the Cheat, down the Allegheny, over rivers, overcoming every obstacle—bearing all this patiently, silently, and why? Because they are disciplined, and order with them is as sacred as the Bible. They know nothing but duty. Every man in the last twenty days has proven himself a veteran, a hero. All honor to the gallant men composing this grand old Regiment, no better can be found anywhere.

The Cheat Mountain Division is now together at this point, under the command of Gen. Milroy. We have all been brigaded again, and the first brigade under General Cluseret now consists of the 87th P. V., 10th and 12th Virginia and Battery B, 1st Va. Artillery. Our boys all love the "Gray Eagle" and would follow him anywhere.—Still they look back with pleasure to the time when they were under the plain, unostentatious, but gallant and heroic Kelley. They love and revere his name, and on the morning of our arrival at New Creek, when some of our warm-hearted, noble friends of the 23d Illinois, Col. Mulligan, reported we were to be with them, under Gen. Kelley, the morning air resounded with cheer after cheer for our own noble Kelley. He has no warmer, truer friends, than the boys of the 87th.

On Wednesday night, after our tents were pitched and the boys were enjoying themselves relating the scenes and incidents of our recent scout over the mountains, our camp was enlivened by a visit from the 23d Illinois, Col. Mulligan. These warm-hearted sons of Erin's Green Isle were so glad to have us among them again that they almost went beside themselves with joy.—Every manifestation of respect and esteem was shown us by officers and men and none evinced more pleasure than the gallant Mulligan. On Thursday night our boys formed a torch-light procession and marched through the camp of the Irish Brigade, and such a meeting and such a reception I never witnessed in my life. The procession closed in mass near Col. Mulligan's quarters, when the Col. appeared and welcomed us in one of the most eloquent speeches we ever heard. In concluding he stated that the drill and discipline of his Regiment was due to the example set them by our own boys from the old Keystone State.

Col. Hay is now absent at York, on the sick list. The boys are all awaiting his return with anxiety, as the old Col. is a great favorite with officers and men.

Lieut. Norris, of Co. F, is acting Adjutant of the Regiment, Lieut. Martin having been detailed as A. A. A. General, on Brig. Gen. Hay's staff.

Lieut. Hersh, of Co. I, was acting Quartermaster of the detachment sent to Franklin, under Col. Schall.

As the most faithful horse is always required to do the most work, so the 87th must soon be sloshing about again, of which you shall be kept posted by Zoo-Zoo.

DISOBEDIENCE OF ORDERS.

It appears that McClellan *did disobey orders*, under the following circumstances.—The Albany *Argus* says:

While engaged in the battle of Antietam, McClellan received repeated instructions from Washington that Lee's movement in his front was but a feint, and that his design was to attack Washington with the main body of the rebel army. McClellan was instructed to fall back immediately to the defence of the capital!

If he had followed the order—begotten of ignorance and panic—he would have fallen back only to find his retreat converted to a rout, his army destroyed, and the rebels in possession of Maryland, with the isolated National Capital in their power.

He disregarded these unwise instructions, fought and won the battle, drove the enemy from Maryland and saved the Capital.

Discharged on Habeas Corpus.—On Wednesday a man named James Anderson, one of those drafted in this county, was taken before Judge McCandless, in the Circuit Court of the United States, at Pittsburg, on a writ of *habeas corpus*. His discharge was asked for on the ground that he was exempt from military duty, having attained his forty-fifth year on the 15th inst., and not having been sworn into the service of the United States. He established his age by an exhibition of the family Bible, in which his birth was recorded, and by the affidavit of his mother. After a full hearing of the case Judge McCandless ordered the discharge of the applicant.—*Greensburg Democrat.*

On What Terms the Confederates Will make Peace.—The following are the concluding sentences of a letter published in the London Times of the 29th ult., signed "H. C. Crittenden, of Nashville, Tenn:"

We of the South are willing to say to the North: We will meet you half-way; will agree to a suspension of hostilities, that a convention of all the States may be called, and a settlement come to by its decision, by which we engage ourselves to abide, provided said convention be left to deliberate in absolute disconnection from and independent of government control and influence.

Such was the unanimous feeling of every prominent man whom I appealed to in the South within the past two months; for, he it said, I have just succeeded in "escaping!"—escaping from my native land, from my home and all I hold dear on earth.

Profitable Speculation.—A man named Sensinger, in Wesenburg, had the misfortune to be drafted from this district, which so frightened him that he straightway came to this place and hired Mr. William Mohr, barber, as a substitute, paying him $1,000. Mr. Mohr proceeded to camp at Philadelphia, as per agreement, and prices coming down considerably, he in turn procured a second substitute to take *his* place at $400. He then returned home to this place, having made $600 by the operation. A profitable and clean *shave*, that was.—*Allentown Democrat.*

Pay in the French and English Army and Navy.—The annual pay of an English soldier averages $100, and that of a French $50. A French colonel (full pay) has $1,500, and an English $6,000. In France a vice admiral has $8,000, in England $12,000. The French rear-admiral receives $6,000 and the English $17,000. Few of our army and naval officers manage to live as cheaply as the French naval lieutenant, who has to find his own uniform and food out of 120f. a month, or less than $300 a year.

☞In consequence of the present high price of printing materials, the cost of paper alone having within the last few weeks advanced, thirty or forty per cent., we will be obliged to restrict our business *to those alone who pay us for what they receive.* We will therefore commence to *cut off* from our list a number of subscribers who are in arrears, and hand over their accounts to a magistrate for collection. This course will be an unpleasant one for all parties concerned, but we have no alternative.—*Allentown Democrat.*

The Girls of New Hampshire.—Fourteen young women of Brentwood, New Hampshire, went a week or two since to the house of an aged farmer who has sent three sons to the war, and husked one hundred bushels of corn for him.

A Contract.—Horatio Lombard, of Chicago, has obtained from the War Department a contract to follow the army of the Potomac and collect the hides and tallow of all the cattle slaughtered for the use of the army. There was a good deal of competition, there being over forty bidders. Mr. Lombard's bid was $7 80 per head, and was accepted.

Important Decision.—Judge Swayne, who is holding the United States Circuit Court in Cleveland, Ohio, has made an important decision. He held that the law prescribing penalties for the issue of small notes or checks, to be used for currency, was illegal, and that, consequently, no prosecution could follow the issue of such notes.

Death of a Political Prisoner.—Mr. A. L. Fossenden, of Wisconsin, was ordered to be released from the military prison in St. Louis, unconditionally, on the 16th inst., "the charges against him not having been sustained." The order for his release arrived at the prison hospital on the same day of, but a few hours subsequent to, his death.

☞Counterfeit $5's were put in circulation in Philadelphia during the last week on the Lock Haven and Jersey Shore Banks. They are unlike the genuine.

☞Two kinds of eggs are used in making "Tom and Jerry," namely, hen's eggs and nutmegs.

☞The Galveston News says that Sam Houston made a secession speech recently.

Special Notices.

Ayer's Pills.—Are you sick, feeble and complaining? Are you out of order with your system deranged and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make *disease*. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and obstructs its natural functions.—These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering and disease. While in this condition, oppressed by the derangements, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again.—What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint, is also true in many of the deep-seated and dangerous distempers.—The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly and many of them surely, cured by the same means. None who know the virtues of these Pills will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure, such as Headache, Foul Stomach, Dysentery, Bilious Complaints, Indigestion, Derangement of the Liver, Costiveness or Constipation. As a Dinner Pill they are both agreeable and effectual.

☞Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX. FIVE BOXES FOR $1.

☞Sold by A. D. BUEHLER, and dealers everywhere. [Nov. 3, '62. 1m

THE MARKETS.

GETTYSBURG—SATURDAY LAST.

Flour	6 25 to 6 50
Rye Flour	4 75
White Wheat	1 25 to 1 35
Red Wheat	1 20 to 1 25
Corn	62
Rye	60
Oats	45
Buckwheat	60
Clover Seed	5 50
Timothy Seed	1 75 to 2 00
Flax Seed	1 75
Plaster of Paris	7 00
Plaster ground, per bag	[illegible] 00

BALTIMORE—FRIDAY LAST.

Flour	6 75 to 6 81
Wheat	1 38 to 1 80
Rye	93 to 1 06
Corn	60 to 72
Oats	36 to 66
Clover Seed	6 20 to 6 25
Timothy Seed	1 90 to 2 00
Beef Cattle, per hund	5 50 to 8 75
Hogs, per hund	6 00 to 6 50
Hay	18 00 to 21 00
Whiskey	41 to 42
[illegible]o, Peruvian, per ton	75 00

HANOVER—THURSDAY LAST.

Flour, from wagons	6 00
Do. from stores	7 00
Wheat	1 30 to 1 40
Rye	80
Corn	60
Oats	50
Clover Seed	5 00
Timothy Seed	1 75
Plaster	6 25

MARRIED.

In Chicago, on the 11th ult., by Rev. R. H. Clarkson, D. D., THADDEUS S. CLARKSON, Adjutant of the 13th Illinois Cavalry, to Miss MARY B., eldest daughter of the late Joseph Matteson.

☞Obituary notices exceeding six lines will hereafter be charged at half our usual advertising rates for all over that number of lines.

DIED.

Last evening, in this place, Mrs. SARAH ANN WALTER, widow of George Walter, in her 73d year. Funeral at 2½ o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

On the 7th ult., in Hunterstown, Mrs. MARY HULICK, widow of Peter Hulick, in her 80th year.

On the 13th ult., in the Military Hospital, at the Relay House, of typhoid fever, LUTHER Y. HOFFMAN, in the 20th year of his age. His body was sent home and buried in the Cemetery of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, near New Chester, where, also, many of his kindred rest.

On the 19th ult., of diptheria, Miss LUCY ANN, daughter of John Conrad, in the 23d year of her age.

On the 8th ult., in Berwick township, GEO. NIELL, aged 96 years.

On the 9th ult., in Hamilton township, SARAH JANE, daughter of Peter Hoffheins, aged 16 years and 17 days.

On the 15th ult., ELIZABETH, consort of John Hoffheins, aged 60 years 5 months and 18 days.

On the 20th ult., EMMA C., infant daughter of Isaac and Susanna Group, of Tyrone township, aged 1 month and 26 days.

On the 13th ult., in this place, WILLIAM CARR, aged about 9 years.

On the 24th ult., at the residence of his nephew, Mr. S. Linah, in Baltimore, Mr. WILLIAM LINN, formerly of this place, aged about 78 years. His remains were brought on for interment at the Pines Church on Tuesday.

On the 25th ult., in Mountjoy township, DAVID, youngest son of Henry Bucher, aged 4 years 5 months and 28 days.

Communicated.

In Franklin township, on the 21st ult., HARRIET CATHARINE KLEPPER, aged 11 years and 1 day.

"We loved her, yes, no tongue can tell,
How much we loved her and how well,
God loved her too, and he thought best,
To take her home to be at rest."

Communicated.

In Butler township, on the 19th ult., SARAH MARGARET, daughter of Andrew Cary, aged 18 years 6 months and 4 days.

"Dearest sister, thou hast left us,
Here thy loss we deeply feel,
But 'tis God that hast bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal."

For the Compiler.

Died, in Christian peace, at Pennsylvania College, of typhoid fever, Nov. 25, 1862, Mr. FREDERICK B. BRUNNER, of Stonersville, Berks county, Pa.

The deceased at the time of his death was a member of the Senior class, and was pursuing his studies with a view of entering the ministry. God has unexpectedly called him from these scenes of trial and sorrow to the joys of that better world, after a brief illness. The following are the Resolutions of the Philomathean Society:

RESOLUTIONS OF PHILO. SOCIETY.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in His inscrutable wisdom, to visit our number with death, and to remove from our midst our much beloved and dear brother Philo., F. B. Brunner, and whilst we bow in humble submission to the will of Him who hath the issues of life and death: therefore,

Resolved, That as a Society, whilst we submit with meekness to this afflicting dispensation of Providence, we sincerely lament his unexpected death in the midst of opening usefulness.

Resolved, That in this bereavement we have lost one of our best members, whose presence among us has been marked with untiring zeal, fidelity and love to our common interests, and thus as we have so loved him in life, we will ever cherish his memory with grateful remembrance in death.

Resolved, That whilst we express our heartfelt sympathies with his afflicted parents and friends in this sad bereavement, we rejoice that he has given us the clearest evidence that our loss is his eternal gain.

Resolved, That as an expression of our sorrow, the Hall and Reading Room be draped in mourning and that the members of this Society wear the usual badge thirty days.

Resolved, That as an additional mark of our respect to the memory of our deceased brother, an escort accompany the corpse to the residence of his parents.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the bereaved parents and that we request their publication in the "Lutheran and Missionary," "Lutheran Observer," "Reading Gazette and Democrat," "Reading Eagle," "The Montgomery Ledger," and the papers of town.

FRANK. RICHARDS,
JAC. C. MOFFER,
JNO. M. YOUNG,
Committee.

$30 Reward.

MARE STOLEN.—Was stolen from the subscriber, in Cumberland township, Adams county, last night, a SORREL MARE, 4 years old last May, with a star on the forehead. A blind bridle disappeared with the Mare. Twenty dollars will be paid for the return of the Mare, and ten dollars for the arrest of the thief. PETER GINTLING,
Dec. 1, 1862. Gettysburg P. O.

Head Quarters,

CAMP GETTYSBURG,
Nov. 25, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 30.—All drafted men in this county who have not reported and been mustered into the service, will report themselves at these Head Quarters within ten days.

Those failing to report within this time will be arrested and brought here at their own expense.—By order of Col. A. E. LEWIS,
Commanding Camp.
EMANUEL MYERS, Acting Adjutant.
Dec. 1, 1862.

For Sale.

A HEAVY TWO-HORSE WAGON, in good condition. Enquire at this Office.
Nov. 24, 1862.

UMBRELLAS of every variety at PICKING'S.

COAL OIL—at DR. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

DOMESTICS, Prints, Ginghams, Brilliants &c., at A. SCOTT & SON'S.

GUM COATS cheap at PICKING'S.

ORDINANCE

RELATING to Partition Fences. Be it ordained by the Town Council of the Borough of Gettysburg:

I. That between occupied Lots in said Borough the partition walls or fences shall not be less than 5 feet 6 inches in height, and shall be of masonary or made close with boards, or if the owners so agree they may be made of upright pickets, with spaces not exceeding two inches wide between them, and made close at the bottom so as to prevent the passage of domestic animals or fowls; and the cost of constructing division fences shall be borne equally by the parties owning or occupying such Lots, provided that the owners of adjoining lots may divide the division line equally among them and each make and keep up his own portion of the same at his private cost; and provided, that where either party has a portion of the division line sufficiently closed by buildings or otherwise, that portion shall be considered so much of the division fence made by him, and he will be required to make so much of the balance, as will together with what he has already closed constitute the one-half of the whole division line.

II. In case any owner or occupier of an occupied lot in said Borough shall neglect or refuse after request or notice by any person interested, to make or repair his portion of any division fence, or to join in making or repairing the same for the space of ten days, it shall and may be lawful for the party aggrieved to complain to the Burgess, whose duty it shall be to summon the party in default to answer the complaint, and in case the facts in the complaint be duly proven to his satisfaction, it shall be lawful for the party aggrieved to repair or build said fence, and charge the cost thereof with 10 per cent. addition to the party in default, and in case of failure to pay the same within 10 days after demand made, the aggrieved party may bring suit before any Justice of the Peace against the delinquent and recover as in other actions, for work, labor, service done and material furnished.

III. The above provisions for the making of division fences, shall apply to all outlots, or unoccupied lots within the limits of the Borough aforesaid, provided that in unoccupied lots, the division fence shall be made of posts and rails, and shall be not less than 4½ feet in height.

By the Town Council.
JOSEPH LITTLE, Burgess.
Attest—JEREMIAH CULP, Sec'y.
Nov. 24, 1862.

ORDINANCE RELATING TO HAY AND STRAW STACKS.

I. Be it enacted, by the Town Council of the Borough of Gettysburg, That if any person or persons shall erect or cause to be erected any Hay-packing establishment within the occupied limits of said Borough, or within 400 yards of any building in said Borough, for the purpose of carrying on the business of Hay-packing, or shall carry on the business of Hay-packing within the limits aforesaid, he or they so offending, on conviction thereof before the Burgess, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence the sum of fifty dollars and the costs of prosecution.

II. Be it enacted, That if any person or persons shall build, erect or place any hay or straw stacks within the occupied limits of the Borough aforesaid, every such person or persons so offending, and being thereof convicted before the Burgess of the said Borough, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence the sum of $20, together with the costs of removing the same, and the costs of prosecution—Provided that persons owning out Lots shall be permitted to stack their hay or straw on the same, if not within 400 yards of the buildings of any other person. By the Town Council.
JOSEPH LITTLE, Burgess.
Attest—JEREMIAH CULP, Sec'y.
Nov. 24, 1862.

Jurors for Special Court.

DECEMBER 29th, 1862.

Huntington—Benjamin Shelly, John Deardorff.
Gettysburg—Emanuel Ziegler, George F. Eckenrode.
Straban—John N. Graft, Ephraim Deardorff.
Reading—Elias Myers, Emanuel Shaffer.
Mountjoy—James W. Barr.
Mountpleasant—Francis Pohlman, David Snyder.
Menallen—Elias Guise, John Weigle.
Union—Levi D. Mouse, Jacob Fry.
Conowago—Joseph Heagy, Emanuel Keller.
Berwick twp.—Samuel Ditzler.
Franklin—Hezekiah Latshaw.
Hamilton—Jacob Stock, Joseph Shireman.
Tyrone—Daniel Brame.
Cumberland—Henry Clutz, Henry Butt.
Butler—Isaac Myers, Jacob Rebert.
Oxford—George Smith, Abdial F. Gitt.
Freedom—Isaac Hereter, Isaiah Orr.
Germany—Isaac Sell, John Spangler.
Hamiltonban—S. W. Culbertson, E. T. Rinehart.
Latimore—Jacob L. Chronister.
Berwick bor.—Francis J. Wilson.
Dec. 1, 1862.

Northern Central Railway.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.—On and after Sunday, the 16th of November, the time of the arrival and departure of the passenger trains on the Northern Central Railway, will be as follows:

MAIL TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE TO SUNBURY.

Leave Baltimore at 8 20, a. m., arrive at York 12 02, p. m., leave York at 12 07, p. m., arrive at Harrisburg 1 30, p. m.; returning leave Harrisburg 5 07, p. m., arrive at York at 6 52, p. m., leave York for Baltimore at 6 57, p. m., arrive at Baltimore at 10 17, p. m.

EXPRESS TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE TO SUNBURY.

Leave Baltimore 8 30, p. m., arrive at York 12 05, a. m.; leave York 12 07, a. m., arrive at Harrisburg at 1 44, a. m.; returning, leave Harrisburg at 2 36, a. m., arrive at York 4 13, a. m.; leave York 4 17, a. m., and arrive at Baltimore at 7 26, a. m.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE TO HARRISBURG.

Leave Baltimore at 2 50, p. m., arrive at York at 6 10, p. m.; leave York at 6 15, p. m.; arrive at Harrisburg at 7 52, p. m.; returning, leave Harrisburg at 9 03, a. m., arrive at York at 10 40, a. m.; leave York at 10 44, a. m., arrive at Baltimore at 2 07, p. m.

YORK AND WRIGHTSVILLE.

Passenger Trains leave York for Wrightsville at 6 40 and 12 00, m., and at 5 00, p. m. Returning leave Wrightsville for York at 8 00, a. m., and 1 30 and 7 00, p. m.

☞The Express Train is the only train running on Sundays.

Through to Niagara and Buffalo in 17 hours!

Passengers for Pittsburg, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis and other cities and towns in the West and North and Southwest, leave Calvert Station at 8 20, a. m. and 3, p. m., except Sunday.

☞All Trains stop at Regular Way Stations.

Fare to Elmira	$7 00
Fare to Niagara Falls	10 00
Fare to Buffalo	10 00

Baggage checked through to all principal points West and North.

Passengers have the opportunity of stopping over at any point, or any of the cities on the route, and resume their seats at pleasure.

By the completion of this road to Williamsport, we refer the traveler to the following comparison of distances:

By N. Central Railway.		By New York.
255	Elmira	597
292	Owego	477
314	Binghampton	622
324	Canandaigua	519
353	Rochester	606
374	Batavia	459
394	Syracuse	423
421	Niagara Falls	401
429	Oswego	551
404	Buffalo	558
442	Dunkirk	640

For THROUGH TICKETS and further correct and reliable information, apply at the Ticket Office, Calvert Station, N. E. corner of Calvert and Franklin streets, Baltimore.

JOHN T. RIGNEY,
Dec. 1, 1862. Assistant Superintendent.

J. L. SCHICK has just received a lot of cheap Looking Glasses.

Large Sale.

ON FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 5th and 6th days of DECEMBER next, the subscriber, Administrator of George Null, deceased, will sell at Public Sale, at the late residence of said decedent, in Hamilton township, Adams county, on the York and Gettysburg Turnpike, half a mile east of Gitt's old tavern stand, the following valuable personal property, viz:

3 head of WORK HORSES, 5 head of Horned Cattle, 9 head of Hogs, 2 Four-horse Wagons, with bed and ladders, Carriage and Harness, Ploughs and Harrows, Shovel Plough, Corn Planter, Horse Gears, Single and Doubletrees, Stretcher, Log Chain, Grind-stone, Wheel-barrow; Hay by the ton, Straw by the ton, Corn-fodder; Wheat, Rye and Corn by the bushel, the entire crop; the Grain in the ground; Geese and Chickens, a large lot of Bags, Oak Shingles and Posts, &c.

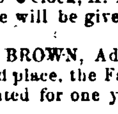
Also, Household and Kitchen Furniture, viz: 5 Beds and Bedsteads, 3 large Chests, Bureau, Kitchen Cupboard, Kitchen Sink, Chairs, Eight-day Clock, 2 Ten-plate Stoves and Pipe, Copper Kettle, Iron Kettle, Tables, Stands, Benches, Pots, Pans and Buckets, Lard, Apple Butter, Dried Fruit, a quantity of Salt, with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on each day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by
SAMUEL BROWN, Adm'r.

☞At the same time and place, the Farm of said decedent will be Rented for one year at public outcry.
Nov. 24, 1862. ts

Farm for Sale.

ON TUESDAY, the 16th day of DECEMBER next, by virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Adams co., the subscriber, Administrator of Samuel Mackley, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, the following Real Estate of said decedent, viz:



A FARM, situate in Straban township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Henry Wertz, D. C. Brinkerhoff, John Majors, and others, containing 104 ACRES and 54 perches, neat measure, under good fencing and first rate cultivation—with fair proportions of Woodland and Meadow. The improvements consist of a large Two-story Brick HOUSE, a Two-story Brick Back-building attached, Bank Barn, Wagon Shed and Corn Crib, Carriage House, Hog Pen, and other out-buildings; a well of water at the door, and an Apple and Peach Orchard on the premises.

Persons wishing to view the property are requested to call on the undersigned, residing thereon.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and made known by
PETER MACKLEY, Adm'r.
By the Court—John Eicholtz, Clerk.
Nov. 24, 1862. ts

Desirable Town Property

AT PRIVATE SALE.—Will be offered at Private Sale, until the 1st of April next, the HOUSE AND LOT on Baltimore street, adjoining the "Compiler" office, and recently occupied by Dr. A. W. Dorsey. The House is large, containing 14 rooms, garret and large dry cellar, and in good repair. The Lot is a full one, 60 feet front, running back the full depth, *giving a large garden*, a never-failing well of good water at the door, a new Frame Stable, with an alley from High street, as a way of access. Upon the whole this is one of the most pleasant locations and the property one of the most desirable in Gettysburg.—Possession given on 1st of April next, or possession of part of the property may be had at once. For terms &c., apply on the premises.
HONOR NICODEMUS.
Nov 24, 1862. tf

New Goods

AT ARENDTSVILLE, PA.—PLANK & SPANGLER have just returned from the city with a splendid assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

Satinetts, Jeans, Tweeds, Vestings, Overcoating and Ready-made Clothing, Alpaccas, Coburgs, Delaines, Dress Silks, Prints, Ginghams, *Muslins, Cotton Flannels, Wool Flannels*, Checks, Notions, Hardware, Queensware, Tin-ware, Earthen-ware; Boots and Shoes, Drugs, Paints, Dye-stuffs, Glass, Tobacco, School Books, Blank Books, Millinery Goods, Shawls and Blankets, Hats and Caps, Syrups, N. O. Molasses, Sugars, Coffees, and a full stock of Groceries, with a full stock of goods generally kept in a first class country store—which they bought for cash and will sell for cash. Credit is dead—bad pay killed it.

☞Also, Rails, Posts and Fence Boards on hand.
PLANK & SPANGLER.
Nov. 24, 1862. 6t

Notice.

NANCY WALKER'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Nancy Walker, late of Reading township, Adams co., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
D. M. C. WHITE, Adm'r.
Nov. 24, 1862. 6t

Change of Time.

GETTYSBURG RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, November 17, 1862, the Morning Train will leave Gettysburg at 8 A. M., with passengers for all the connections, North and South, on the Northern Central Railway, and return about 1½ P. M. The afternoon Train will leave Gettysburg at 4½ P. M.; with passengers for Baltimore. Returning will reach Gettysburg about 9 P. M., with passengers from Harrisburg, Phila., Balt., &c. By this arrangement persons from the country, near the line of the Railroad, having business to transact in Gettysburg, can take the noon Train up and have three hours in Gettysburg, and return in the Evening Train.
R. McCURDY, President.
Nov. 24, 1862.

Dividend.

THE President and Managers of the York and Gettysburg Turnpike Road Company have declared a dividend of One Dollar per share on the capital stock, to be paid on demand to the stockholders or their legal representatives, in Gettysburg by George Swope, and in York by PHILIP SMYSER, Treas.
Nov. 10, 1862. 3t

Pocket-Book Lost.

ON the 5th inst. the undersigned lost his Pocket-book—containing a Note for $400, one for $23, and another for $15, with receipts and other papers, and $3 37 in money—between Bonaughtown and Gusman's Store.—The payment of the Notes has been stopped.—Any person restoring the Pocket-book and contents will receive a reward of $5.
JOHN MOYER,
Mountpleasant township.
Nov. 24, 1862. 3t*

Dividend.

BANK OF GETTYSBURG,
Nov. 4, 1862.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FOUR per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank—after paying the Government Duty—has been declared, payable on and after Monday next, 10th inst.
T. D. CARSON, Cashier.
Nov. 10, 1862. 3t

Sale Crying.

A. W. FLEMMING continues the business of SALE CRYING, and solicits the continued patronage of the public. It is his constant endeavor to give satisfaction. Charges moderate. Residence in Breckinridge street, Gettysburg.

P. S.—He is a licensed Auctioneer, under the Tax Law of the United States.
Nov. 24, 1862.

THE attention of the Ladies is respectfully invited to a large and splendid assortment of Ladies' fine Kid and Morocco BOOTS and SLIPPERS—Lasting Gaiters, &c., &c., at
April 21. R. F. McILHENY'S.

CARPETS, CARPETS.—A splendid lot of Carpeting—good and cheap—just opened at the New Store of M. SPANGLER.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN—the purest and best baking powder in use—at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children, at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

Important Decision of Commissioner Boutwell.

WHO HAS THE RIGHT TO CANCEL REVENUE STAMPS.

Section 94 of the Excise law requires "That on and after the first day of October," certain "stamp duties" shall be collected on all instruments, matters and things, as described in schedule marked "B."

Section 95 Provides that if any person or persons shall make, sign or issue or cause to be made, signed or issued, any instrument, document or paper of any kind or description whatsoever, without the same being duly stamped for denoting the duty imposed thereon, or without having thereupon an adhesive stamp to denote said duty, such person or persons shall incur a penalty of fifty dollars, and such instrument, document or paper shall be deemed invalid and of no effect.

It seems to me perfectly clear, that by the provisions of section 95, the person who makes, signs and issues the instrument is the only person who is authorized to affix the stamp required by the law, and the person who makes, signs and issues, etc., without affixing the stamp, incurs the penalty as aforesaid, and is liable to prosecution therefor, and the instrument or document is invalid in consequence of such neglect.

Section 99 provides that the person issuing or affixing the stamp shall write thereupon the initials of his name, date, &c. Other portions of the law impose penalties upon persons who receive documents or articles subject to stamp duty from the person who makes, signs and issues them without being duly stamped, etc.

I am therefore of the opinion that a faithful compliance with the requirements of the provisions of the Excise Law demands—

First.—That all papers subject to stamp tax shall have the stamp affixed before the same is issued.

Second.—That the stamp so affixed must be cancelled in the manner prescribed by the party making, signing or issuing (in other words, executing,) the instrument, document or paper.

Hence the receiving of an unstamped paper is a violation of the law. The attaching and cancelling of a stamp, or a document so received, is also unlawful, and the cancellation of a stamp on a paper (otherwise lawfully issued) by other than the party executing the paper, to which the stamp is attached, is equally improper.
GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Collector of Internal Revenue.

☞The above extracts from the Excise Law make it the duty of every person issuing or signing a check or draft, to affix a stamp and at the same time to cancel it, by writing thereon the initials of his name and date. The Bank of Gettysburg, hereafter, cannot receive or pay any check or draft OVER TWENTY DOLLARS, unless properly stamped and cancelled by the person signing the same. A prompt compliance with the law will save all parties interested from inconvenience and perhaps loss. The stamps can be obtained at the Bank.
T. D. CARSON, Cashier.
Gettysburg, Nov. 24, 1862.

Another Proclamation.

PICKING STILL IN COMMAND.—Having permanently established my headquarters in Baltimore street, I have the pleasure of announcing to this department, and all others, that I am still selling cheap and good clothing of every style and description. I have just received from the cities a large and splendid assortment of

FALL & WINTER CLOTHING,
FOR MEN AND BOYS,

which I am offering to the public at astonishingly low rates, considering the times and the great advance on all articles of clothing. My supply of Overcoats, Fine Cloth Coats, Business Coats, Vests and Pants, for Fall and Winter wear, is large and varied. In style, quality and price they cannot be beat. Furnishing Goods of every description, such as Shirts, Collars, Under-shirts, Handkerchiefs, Neck Ties, Gloves, Hosiery, etc., all selected with the greatest care and sold at the lowest cash prices. F. B. PICKING.
Nov. 17, 1862.

General McClellan

EXPECTED IN GETTYSBURG.—Everybody be prepared. The undersigned would most respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Gettysburg and its vicinity to call and examine his well selected stock of goods, as he has just returned from the city with as fine an assortment of goods in his line as you will find in this or any other town.

Ladies, now is the time to call and get those fine woolen Scarfs, Sheneal Scarfs, fine Gauntlets, woolen Under-sleeves, and all those nice little fixtures for the toilet in the way of Brushes, Combs and Perfumeries, all of which can be had at No. 113, right opposite the Bank.

Gentlemen, a word to you. H. G. Carr's is the place to get the best and cheapest underclothing in the town as follows: Over-shirts, Under-shirts, Drawers of all kinds, long and short Stockings from 13 cents up to 75 cents a pair. Soldiers, a few remarks to you: H. G. Carr's is the place to get those good Buckskin Gauntlets, Army Socks, all kinds of Army Knives and heavy Knives; also knife, fork and spoon all in one: the regular army Shirts and Drawers, Sleeping Caps, woolen Scarfs of all kinds. Smokers, H. G. Carr has as fine an assortment of Smoking Tobacco and Pipes as you can chase up any place. Chewing Tobacco and Cigars of all kinds and prices.

Also, Hardware, Queensware, all kinds of Spices, Groceries, first-rate Cider and Grape Vinegar, all kinds of Fancy Soaps, all kinds of Essences, Patent Medicines, Coal Oil and Lamps, and a very handsome assortment of Perfumeries. Now is the time. Come one, come all, and give us a call. Don't forget the place, No. 113, in East York street, opposite the Bank. H. G. CARR, Agent.
Nov. 17, 1862.

Notice.

ABRAHAM SELL'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Abraham Sell, late of Union township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
PETER SELL,
ANDREW SELL,
Nov. 10, 1862. 6t* *Executors.*

Notice.

FELIX W. ORNER'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Felix W. Orner, late of Menallen township, Adams co., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
WM. ORNER, Jr., Adm'r.
Nov. 17, 1862. 6t

Notice.

GEORGE NULL'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of George Null, late of Hamilton township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Berwick township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
SAMUEL BROWN, *Adm'r.*
Nov. 17, 1862. 6t

To Trespassers.

THE undersigned hereby warns all persons against hunting or gunning on his premises, in Hamilton township, Adams county. The law will be put in force against all persons disregarding this notice. MARTIN GETZ.
Nov. 17, 1862. 3t*

A Watch

WAS found in "Camp Gettysburg," a few days ago, which has been left at the *Compiler* office. The owner can have it by proving property and paying for this advertisement. [Nov. 17, 1862. 3t

BUFFALO ROBES.—A splendid lot just received at PICKING'S.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Violins, Accordeons, Fifes, &c., for sale at PICKING'S.

TRUNKS, Umbrellas, Carpet Sacks, &c., very cheap at PICKING'S.

THE SOLDIERS will find a *good supply of* Under-shirts, Drawers, Over-shoes, Gum Blankets, Army Blankets, and other articles in this line, intended for their special comfort, at PICKING'S.

Office of Jay Cooke,

SUBSCRIPTION AGENT,

AT JAY COOKE & CO., BANKERS,
114 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1862.

The undersigned, having been appointed SUBSCRIPTION AGENT by the Secretary of the Treasury, is now prepared to furnish, at once, the

NEW TWENTY YEAR 6 PER CT. BONDS, of the United States, designated as "Five-Twenties," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved February 25, 1862.

The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1000.

The REGISTER BONDS in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1000, and $5000.

Interest at Six per cent. per annum will commence from date of purchase, and is

PAYABLE IN GOLD,

Semi-Annually, which is equal, at the present premium on gold, to about EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Farmers, Merchants, Mechanics, Capitalists, and all who have any money to invest, should know and remember that these Bonds are, in effect, a FIRST MORTGAGE upon all Railroads, Canals, Bank Stocks and Securities, and the immense products of all the Manufactures, &c., &c., in the country: and that the full and ample provision made for the payment of the interest and liquidation of principal, by Customs Duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue, serves to make these Bonds the *Best, Most Available and Most Popular Investment in the Market.*

Subscriptions received at PAR in Legal Tender Notes, or notes and checks of banks at par in Philadelphia. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at this office.

A full supply of Bonds will be kept on hand for immediate delivery.
JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent.
Nov. 10, 1862. 3m

No Cure No Pay.

THE IMPERIAL OINTMENT—

For the cure of every species of Rheumatism, as it dissolves the coagulated lymph which fixes itself about the joints, (causing them to become stiff and painful) and thereby removes the primary cause of this disease.

For Coughs, Inflammations, or Tightness of the Chest and Lungs, it gives a sure and speedy relief. *Also for Croup and Sore Throat*, and should always be used about the Throat and Lungs in cases of Scarlet Fever and Whooping Cough. For all located pains, such as Toothache, Cramp and Crick in the Back, or where Mercury has been used and becomes fixed in the joints. It also gives immediate relief for Cholic Pains in Adults and Children. For Burns and Scalds, it extracts the fire almost instantly. It infallibly cures Felons, Bruises, Sprains, and all Flesh Wounds; also, Mumps, Ague in the Breast, Chapped Hands and Lips, Corns, Chilblains or Frosted Limbs, Hemorrhoids or Piles, or Ulcerated Sores, Inflamed Eyes, &c., &c.

Also warranted to cure the most obstinate Contracted or Fevered Hoofs, Wounds, Scratches, Wind Galls and Sprains upon Horses, of Foul in the feet of Cattle.

POSITIVE WARRANTY.

The public are requested to try it—if it does not answer the recommendation, return it to the Agency, (bottle half used,) and receive your money again.

Directions for use enclosing each bottle.
HENRY S. BUTTS, Sole Propretor,
Waverly, Tioga co., N. Y.

Where all orders by mail or ortherwise, will be promptly attended to. Price 25 Cents per bottle.

☞Sold in Gettysburg by H. G. CARR.
Nov. 17, 1862.

Caution.

I HEREBY caution all persons against buying an obligation which I held against Francis Eline and John Eline, for two hundred dollars, payable in six monthly payments, the first payment to be made on the 3d of February, 1863—and one hundred dollars to be paid only under certain conditions—dated the 3d day of Nov., 1862: as I have lost the said obligation, and never received value for the same. I hereby caution said Francis and John Eline not to pay said obligation if presented for payment, except by myself or my authorized agent, in case I should recover the same.
FRANCIS A. ORENDORFF.
Nov. 10, 1862. 3t*

Just Received,

A LARGE SUPPLY OF FALL & WINTER *CLOTHING*,
Nov. 10, 1862. AT PICKING'S.

Restaurant.

THE Chambersburg Street Restaurant, (recently Eckenrode's,) is now conducted by the undersigned. OYSTERS are done up in all styles; FRIED CHICKEN, BEEF TONGUE, TRIPE, BOILED EGGS, and a nice glass of ALE, can at all times be had.

CALL IN. The Saloon has been re-painted and fitted up in fine style.
BOLLINGER & BAUGHER.
Gettysburg, Nov. 8, 1862.

Gettysburg Female Institute.

THE Winter Session of this Institution will commence ON THE FOURTH MONDAY OF THE PRESENT MONTH, (November 24th.) In addition to the collegiate and primary departments, a Juvenile Department will be attached to the Institute. Price of tuition, corresponding to the age and attainments of pupils. For further particulars inquire of the principal.
MRS. R. M. R. EYSTER, Principal.
Gettysburg, Nov. 10, 1862.

Dissolution

OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the practice of Medicine, has this day been dissolved. The books of the firm will be found in the possession of Dr. Charles Horner, who will continue the practice.

☞Office one door above the Drug Store of Dr. R. Horner. CHARLES HORNER,
ROBERT HORNER.
April 1, 1862.

Auctioneering.

GEORGE EPLEY respectfully informs the public that he continues the Auctioneering business. His charges are always moderate, and he never spares an effort to please. He hopes to merit and receive a continuance of public patronage. He refers to Isaac Robinson, Esq., of Fairfield, and Robert Martin, of Gettysburg, who are authorized to make engagements for him. His post office address is Greenmount, Adams county, Pa.
Oct. 20, 1862.*

Notice.

ANDREW TRIMMER'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Andrew Trimmer, late of Reading twp., Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same twp., she hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement to
LYDIA TRIMMER, *Executrix*,
Or to her Agent, Levi Chronister, Esq., Hampton.
Oct. 20, 1862. 6t

Fourth Street Carpet Store,

NO. 47 above Chesnut street, Philadelphia. I solicit an examination of the prices and quality of my large and well selected STOCK OF CARPETINGS, *all of the newest styles* and manufactured of the best materials. Brussels, 3-ply—Ingrain and Venetian Carpetings.—Druggets, Floor Oil Cloths, in every width.

Rag, List and Cottage Carpetings—together with a large stock of WINDOW SHADES, of the newest and handsomest patterns, which will be sold low. J. T DELACROIX,
Sept. 8, 1862. 3m 47 South 4th St.

PURE GROUND SPICES, selected and ground expressly for Dr. ROBERT HORNER'S New Drug Store.

THE attention of the Ladies is respectfully invited to a large and splendid assortment of Ladies' fine Kid Boots, Lasting Gaiters, Gum Overshoes, &c., just received at
Oct. 28. R. F. McILHENY'S.

1ST PREMIUM awarded to Tyson Brothers by the Menallen Agricultural Society, Sept 1860, and by the Adams County Agricultural Society, Sept., 1861, for best Ambrotypes and Photographs, over all others on exhibition.

TYSON BROTHERS are making their [illegible] ium pictures at prices to suit the times.

Public Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—On SATURDAY, the 13th day of December next, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, the following property, viz:

A SMALL FARM, on which he resides, situated on the western limit of the borough of Gettysburg, containing 21 ACRES and some perches, and adjoining D. McMillan, J. H. McClellan and others—improved with a BRICK HOUSE and Back Building, Brick Wash and Bake House, a Barn, a never-failing well of water at the door, and a young Orchard of choice apple and peach trees. ☞If not sold the property will be offered for rent on said day.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold, 1 WORK HORSE, 1 Young Cow, nearly fresh, 2 Wagons, 2 sets of Hind Gears, nearly new, and other Gears, Plough, Double and Single-trees, Saddle and Bridle, 3 tons of Hay, and Fodder, 200 bundles of Straw, Grain in the ground, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

☞Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by
EPHRAIM HANAWAY.
November 3, 1862. ts

Professional Card.

HAVING associated with myself Dr. N. G. KEIRLE, of Baltimore, I am now prepared to attend to all calls, at any hour, that may be made upon me. Dr. Keirle has been for one year Clinical Assistant in the Baltimore Infirmary, and for three years a Medical Resident in the Baltimore City and County Almshouse, and I feel free to recommend him to the confidence of the public. I hope, by strict attention to business, to merit for myself and partner a continuance of the same patronage which has so long been accorded to the old office. S. G. KINZER, M. D.
Littlestown, Oct. 27, 1862. 2m

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

DENTAL REMEDIES,

ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD,
INSURING
FINE TEETH AND A SWEET BREATH,
AND
CURING TOOTHACHE AND NEURALGIA.

Do you wish to be blessed with and admired for PEARLY WHITE and Sound Teeth? Use **Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Unrivalled Tooth Powder**, warranted free from acid, alkali, or any injurious substance. Price 25 cents per box.

☞Beware of the ordinary cheap Tooth Powders, which whiten but destroy.

Do you wish to be certain that your BREATH is pure, sweet, and agreeable to husband, or wife, lover or friend? Use **Dr. Hurd's Celebrated Mouth Wash**. Price 37 cents per bottle.

This astringent wash is also the best remedy in the world for Canker, Bad Breath, Bleeding Gums, Sore Mouth, etc. It has cured hundreds.

Do you or your children suffer from TOOTHACHE? Get **Dr. Hurd's Magic Toothache Drops**. Price 15 cents per bottle.

Are you afflicted with NEURALGIA? Get **Dr. W. B. Hurd's Neuralgia Plasters.** The most effective and delightful remedy known.

They do not adhere nor blister, but soothe and charm pain away. Try them. Price 18 and 37 cents. Mailed on receipt of price.

Do you wish a complete set of DENTAL REMEDIES and a Treatice on Preserving Teeth? Get **Dr. W. B. Hurd's Dental Treasury**, the neatest and most valuable present that one friend can make to another. Price $1. Sent by Express on receipt of price.

For sale at the best stores throughout the country.

CAUTION.—As there are dealers who take advantage of our advertisements to impose upon their customers inferior preparations, it is necessary to insist upon having what you call for, and you will GET THE BEST, thoroughly tested, and prepared by an experienced and scientific Dentist, Treasurer of the New York State Dentist's Association, and Vice President of the New York City Dental Society.

Address
WM. B. HURD & CO., New York.
July 21, 1862. Dec. 2. 1y

Robert Martin,

TAILOR.—Shop in the corner of the Square, at the old place. Care will be taken to have all work done right. Particular attention paid to cutting and repairing.
Oct. 6, 1862. 6t

Military Goods.

STAFF AND LINE OFFICERS.—I am prepared to furnish, at the lowest possible rates, Staff and Line Officers with full dress HATS, indicating rank. SWORDS, SASHES, and other equipments. Officers are especially invited to call. R. F. McILHENY.
Nov. 3, 1862.

Officers and Privates

WILL find a splendid assortment of Army BLANKETS, Gum Blankets, Woolen Under-shirts, Drawers, heavy Water-proof BOOTS, Hats and Caps, and every other article that a soldier going into camp will need, at
Nov. 3, 1862. R. F. McILHENY'S.

Piano Tuning.

PROF BOWER, of Littlestown, a Practical Piano Tuner, informs his friends and the musical public in general, that he gives his time, not otherwise occupied, to Tuning and Repairing Pianos, at moderate prices. He promises entire satisfaction, or no pay. Orders received at this office. [Sept. 16, 1861.

Frames.

GILDED FRAMES!—TYSON BROTHERS have just received from Philadelphia and now offer to the public the largest and best assortment of Gilded Frames ever brought to *Gettysburg, at astonishingly low prices.* Please call and examine them. Excelsior Sky-light Gallery, York street, opposite the Bank, Gettysburg, Pa. [March 10, 1862.

"Carte de Visite"

PHOTOGRAPHS!—We have just introduced a splendid massive column in our Gallery and are now prepared to furnish the new style "Carte de Visite" Photographs—four for a dollar. TYSON BROTHERS,
Excelsior Sky-light Gallery, Gettysburg.
March 10, 1862.

Notice.

WE desire all persons indebted to us to call and make settlement, having made a change in our manner of doing business.
Oct. 28, 1861. FAHNESTOCK BRO'S.

Cheap Groceries.

A FRESH arrival of Groceries at reduced prices—splendid SUGARS at 8, 9 and 10 cents per pound—best COFFEE at 22 cents, and other things in proportion. Call and see and judge for yourself.
May 5, '62. FAHNESTOCK BRO'S

HAMS!—HAMS!—A large lot of prime Hams, just received and for sale cheap, at
June 9, 1862. CODORI & GILLESPIE'S.

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS!—A good assortment of Fall and Winter Goods as cheap as the cheapest at A. SCOTT & SON'S.

THE Ladies will find a good assortment of Dress Goods, cheap as usual—call and see them at A. SCOTT & SON'S.

FOR Gentlemen we have Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Tweeds, Jeans, &c., as cheap as can be found elsewhere. A. SCOTT & SON.

WE have just received a new assortment of Queensware, to which we invite the attention of buyers. A. SCOTT & SON.

STATIONERY, of all kinds, at Dr. R. HORNER'S New Family Drug and Prescription Store.

J. L. SCHICK has a splendid lot of Foulard Silks, very cheap—37½ to 62½ cents per yard.

H. G. CARR has just received a very fine assortment of Gent's Cotton Hose.—Come and examine them.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.—The undersigned has Essences and Perfumeries of all kinds, at wholesale and retail, all which he is selling very cheap for cash. Call and examine them and make your selections.
June 30, 1862. H. H. CARR, Agent.

LARGE PHOTOGRAPHS for $1, at the Excelsior Sky-light Gallery, York street, opposite the Bank.

PURE BRANDY, WINE AND WHISKEY, for medicinal purposes only, at the New Drug Store of Dr. R. HORNER.

Consumption.

DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,
FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS AND CONSUMPTION.
DR. SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC,
FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA AND ALL DEBILITATED CONDITIONS OF THE STOMACH.
DR. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS,
FOR DISEASES OF THE LIVER, OR TO ACT AS A GENTLE PURGATIVE.

All of these three medicines are often required in curing Consumption, though the Pulmonic Syrup alone has cured many desperate cases.—The Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills assist in regulating the stomach and liver, and help the Pulmonic Syrup to digest and search thro' the blood vessels, by which means a cure is soon effected.

These medicines are conscientiously offered to the public as the only safe, certain and reliable remedies for Pulmonary Consumption, and for all those morbid conditions of the body which lead to that fatal disease. Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia are often forerunners of Consumption, and when they manifest themselves they require the most prompt attention.

The Pulmonic Syrup is a medicine which has had a long probation before the public.—Its value has been proved by the thousands of cures it has made through a period of more than twenty years, in all of which time its reputation has constantly increased and the most obstinate skepticism can no longer doubt that it is a remedy which may be used with confidence in all cases which admit of a cure.

If the patient will perseveringly follow the directions which accompany each bottle, he will certainly be cured, if his lungs are not too much wasted to make a cure possible. Even in cases supposed to be incurable, when friends and physicians have despaired, the use of this medicine has saved the life of the patient and restored him to perfect health.

Dr. Schenck himself was cured in precisely such circumstances, and many others have been equally fortunate by judiciously making a timely use of Dr. Schenck's remedies.

Dr. Schenck does not say that *all* cases of Pulmonary Consumption are within the reach of medicine, but he emphatically asserts that often, when patients have the most alarming symptoms, such as a violent cough, creeping chills, night sweats and general debility, even to such a degree that they are obliged to lie in bed, and when they are given up by their physicians, *they may still be cured.* No medical treatment can create new lungs, but when the lungs are very sadly diseased, and to some extent *destroyed*, a cure may be effected by Schenck's medicines.

Also, in Scrofulous diseases these medicines are equally efficient. Dr. Schenck has photographs of a number of persons who have been nearly covered with running sores, and now all healed up. This shows its healing properties, which must be done to heal cavities in the lungs.

In the treatment of Consumption it is of the utmost importance to give vigor and a healthy tone to the system. Hence, it is necessary to strengthen the appetite of the patient, and to improve the digestion. Proper nourishment is required, together with such means as will make the food easily digestible. The articles most suitable for the diet of consumptive patients are designated in Dr. Schenck's pamphlets, which are distributed gratuitously. In general, the most highly nutritious articles are to be preferred, but the digestive organs must be strengthened in order to make either food or medicines serviceable. This requirement is met by the Sea Weed Tonic, and for this purpose it was designed.

When the digestive powers are put in good order, the food has its proper effect, the system of the patient is invigorated, and the lungs begin to exercise their functions in a normal and healthy manner. Then the healing powers of the Pulmonic Syrup will complete the cure.

Pulmonary Consumption is almost always complicated with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. Schenck's Mandrake Pills are intended to remove obstructions from the liver and to restore its healthy action. They have all the efficiency which is ascribed to calomel or "blue mass," and are warranted not to contain a particle of any mineral poison. These pills cure the most obstinate costiveness, sick headache, piles, bilious affections, and all other diseases which arise from a torpid or obstructed condition of the liver. One box of these pills, valued at 25 cents, will prove the efficacy of the medicine.

In Consumption, the Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are invaluable auxiliary medicines. They relieve the sufferings of the patient, and assist the Pulmonic Syrup in effecting a cure. They have been found useful in advanced stages of Consumption, where the lungs were almost entirely destroyed, and all symptoms, according to the judgment of the physicians, indicated speedy death. The livers of patients who were actually in a dying condition have been preserved for months by the use of Dr. Schenck's three great remedies.

Dr. Schenck pledges himself to effect a cure if the patient will apply to him before his case is altogether desperate; that is to say, before the vital organs are too far gone to admit of ANY cure, except by a miracle.

Dr. J. H. Schenck is the inventor of that celebrated instrument called "Schenck's Respirometer," with which he makes examinations of the lungs, with the certainty of discovering their true condition. The charge for an examination with the Respirometer is three dollars.

As stated above, Dr. Schenck himself was cured of Consumption, in one of its most hopeless stages, by the use of the Pulmonic Syrup. Experienced physicians declared that he could not live a week; yet now, after a lapse of twenty-five years, he is in perfect health, and weighs more than two hundred pounds.

Satisfactory evidence of all these statements is exhibited at Dr. Schenck's office, in Philadelphia, No. 39 North Sixth street. For particulars, see the pamphlet, which is supplied, without charge, to all applicants, at Dr. Schenck's office.

Dr. J. H. Schenck can be consulted at his principal office No. 39 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, every Saturday; and at No. 32 Bond street, New York, every Monday; at No. 444 Eighth street, Washington, D. C., every other Wednesday; at No. 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md., every other Thursday, and once a month, in Boston, Mass.

Dr. Schenck's Principal office is No. 39 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, Pa., where letters for advice should always be directed.

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

New York city, Conrad Fox, No. 81 Barclay street.
Boston, Mass., Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., No. 11 Marshall street.
Portland, Me., W. F. Phillips, No. 149 Middle street.
Pittsburg, Pa., Dr. Geo. H. Keyser, No. 140 Wood street.
Martin Koch, Unity, Columbiana co., Ohio.
St. Louis, Mo., Henry Blaksley, corner Second and Vine streets.
Baltimore, Md., Seth S. Hance, No. 108 Baltimore street.
Washington, D. C., Samuel B. Waite, corner Seventh street and Louisiana avenue.
Chicago, Ill., Lord & Smith, No. 23 Lake st.
And sold by Druggists generally.

PRICES.

Pulmonic Syrup, $1 per bottle, $5 half dozen.
Sea Weed Tonic, $1 per bottle, $5 half dozen.
Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box.
Nov. 17, 1862. 1m

☞SHEADS & BUEHLER'S Store is well worthy a visit just at this time. We doubt whether, even in our largest cities, so fine a display of Stoves can be found. Their large room is full of Stoves of every pattern; also, every variety of Hollow Ware, Sheet-iron Ware, Tin Ware, Planished Ware, Japan Ware—embracing, indeed, everything in the house furnishing line. Also, Sausage Cutters, Sausage Stuffers, Lard Presses, &c., &c. They are prepared to sell wholesale and retail, Tin Ware and Sheet-iron Ware of their own manufacture—keeping a sufficient number of hands to supply any demand. Their assortment of Lumber is very large; also Coal of every kind.

AMERICAN EXCELSIOR Good COFFEE—as Java and cheap as rye, for sale at CODORI & GILLESPIE'S.

NEW SPRING GOODS—just opened at the New Store of M. SPANGLER.

MOURNING GOODS.—The finest assortment of Mourning Goods ever offered, can now be seen and bought at lower prices than they have ever been sold before. Call at once at the sign of the Red Front.
April 21. FAHNESTOCK BROS.

CALICOES, as good as ever, at from 6¼ to 12½ cts. per yard, can be had at SCHICK'S.

YOUNG Men's Fall styles of Hats and Caps 20 per cent. lower than usual prices at R. F. McILHENY'S.

General News.

Frightful Railroad Accident.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE OF THE PASSENGERS—HEROIC CONDUCT OF THE ENGINEER.

The passenger train due at Harrisburg on Saturday morning on the Pennsylvania Railroad did not arrive until evening about five o'clock. It left Pittsburg on Friday afternoon nearly an hour after its usual starting time, owing to some detention on the connecting railroads, but everything seemed right until they arrived near Lilly station, some eight miles from Cresson, where the train was brought to a stop by the announcement that a freight train was on the track some two miles ahead. The passenger train was drawn over the mountains by two large locomotives, and in front of the passenger train, was a very large freight train standing on the track on a high grade. It was drawn by a very large locomotive in front and another of the same class was pushing it in the rear.

The front locomotive had been detached from the train, in order to aid the freight train ahead on the track, and the rear locomotive was also detached and taken down the grade in order to shift it on the other track. While this process was going on and when the rear locomotive was nearly down the grade and in front of the two locomotives drawing the passenger train, the engineer on the backing locomotive, Mr. Powell Sharp, discovered that the whole train was in rapid motion coming down the steep grade on his locomotive and the cars filled with passengers. He reversed his engine in an instant and rushed up the grade in order to meet the freight cars and stop their descent if possible. In this he was partially successful, but after a slight check of the freight cars the whole train came down on the passenger train, demolishing the locomotive with which Mr. Sharp had checked the progress of the train and also the two locomotives which were drawing the passenger cars.

This occurred about twelve o'clock on Friday night in the midst of the mountains, or rather a wilderness, and the scene can be easier imagined than described. The passengers in the train, mostly asleep in the dead hour of the night, were thus suddenly aroused and thrown from their seats violently, and yet wonderful to relate, a few of them were only slightly scratched about the face. These injuries were mostly sustained from the irons which are placed on the back of the seats on which the passenger rests his head.

The three locomotives were almost completely demolished. The passengers on the train took up a collection which reached five or six hundred dollars, to purchase a testimonial for Mr. Sharp, the engineer for his heroic conduct.—*Telegraph.*

GREAT FIRE—*Destruction of the Second Largest Saw-Mill in the world, and about Four Hundred Thousand feet of Lumber.*—About half past twelve o'clock on Saturday night the immense saw-mill of Langdon, Divin & Co., at the west end of this borough, commonly known as the "Big Water Mill," was discovered to be on fire, and before the flames could be checked it was burned to the water's edge, together with about four hundred thousand feet of sawed lumber. The night was excessively cold, and it was only by the utmost exertions that our firemen and citizens could prevent the flames from extending further into the millions of feet of boards piled upon the acres adjacent. The flames spread over the mill and consumed it so rapidly that an attempt to save any part of it or its contents was not to be thought of. The effort was made to save the sawed lumber on hand, and it was remarkably successful. So great was the light caused by the conflagration that the streets of the town were illuminated in every part, and at Sunbury—forty miles distant—the light was plainly visible upon the clouds. The mill extended from the north bank of the river to an island, and contained about one hundred and fifty saws. In size it was probably the largest saw-mill in the world, and its number of saws the second largest in the world. The loss is estimated at $50,000. The property destroyed was partly insured. All parties present agreed that the fire was the work of an incendiary.—*Lycoming Gazette.*

DEATH OF ADMIRAL LAVALLETTE.—On Tuesday evening, at the residence of his son-in-law, in Philadelphia, died Rear Admiral Elie A. F. Lavallette, U. S. N. in the seventy third year of his age. His actual service amounted to more than fifty years since he entered the navy as a sailing master, June 25, 1812, being appointed from Pennsylvania, though a native of Virginia. On February 23, 1840, he was commissioned as captain, and during the Mexican war, in 1847, he commanded the frigate Congress, and, with the Portsmouth likewise under his command, captured the town of Guaymas, near the head of California Gulf. In the capture of Mezatlan, late in the same year, he also assisted, and became Governor of the town. In the year 1859 he was last at sea, and in the recent organization of the navy was made a rear admiral on the retired list. His death will be much lamented by both his civil and professional brethren.

☞By the steamer Persia, arrived at New York, we have three days later advices from Europe. She left Liverpool on the 8th instant and Queenstown on the 9th. Some of the papers were again giving currency to mediation rumors. The Paris correspondent of the London Times gives one to the effect that overtures have been or are to be made by France to the Russian Government, with a view to taking into serious consideration the state of affairs in America; the disastrous effects of the civil war on Europe generally; and whether the time has not now come for the Powers to make a move toward mediation or recognition of the Confederate "States." The London Herald also gives currency to a similar rumor. The depredations of the pirate Alabama were engaging the attention of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce.

☞The following decision has been made by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in regard to harness and upper leather:—1st. The tax on harness leather is seven mills per pound, and is to be paid but once, whether the leather is tanned and finished by the same parties, in the same place, or by different parties, in different places. 2d. Finished or curried upper leather, except calfskins made from rough leather, hemlock tanned, or from rough leather, tanned in whole or in part with oak, on which rough leather the tax of seven mills, or one cent per pound, as the case may be, has already been paid, and is not subject to an additional tax in consequence of such finishing or currying, wherever the latter may be done.

Advertisements.

Removal.—Tin Ware.

THE undersigned has removed his Tinning establishment nearer the Diamond, in Chambersburg street, adjoining A. D. Buehler's Drug Store—a very central location. He continues to manufacture, and keeps constantly on hand, every variety of

TIN-WARE,
PRESSED AND
JAPANED WARE,

and will always be ready to do REPAIRING. ROOFING and SPOUTING also done in the best manner. Prices moderate, and no effort spared to render full satisfaction. The public's continued patronage is solicited. A. P. BAUGHER.

Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

Howard Association,

PHILADELPHIA.—For the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

June 16, 1862. 1y

THE HOUSEKEEPER'S

New Furniture Polish,

PREPARED from an improved Recipe by the proprietor of the "Brother Jonathan Polish," is certified by all the leading New York Furniture Dealers and Piano-Forte Makers to be the best in the world for Removing Scratches, Marks and Dirt, and restoring a high and lasting polish to all kinds of Varnished work, from a Furniture to Leather. It is cheaper and better than Varnish, dries immediately, and is easily applied. With a piece of Canton Flannel and a bottle or two of this new Furniture Polish a Housekeeper can work magic in the furniture of a house, and keep it looking like new. Now is the time to "shine up" your tables, chairs, desks, pianos, picture frames, carriage, etc., and make them look 50 per cent. better. This is true economy. For sale by Furniture Dealers and Storekeepers generally. Price 25 and 50 cents a bottle. Depot No. 1 Spruce Street, New York. SPECIAL AGENTS WANTED. ADDRESS, Box 1962, NEW YORK P. O.

July 21, 1862. Dec. 2. 1y

SECOND ARRIVAL! SECOND ARRIVAL!

New Mercantile Firm

IN EMMITSBURG.

NEW GOODS and
LOW PRICES!—

The new firm of SMITH & SHORB respectfully inform their friends, and the public generally, that they have just returned from the cities with a splendid assortment of Goods, consisting in part of

DRESS GOODS,

such as Prints, De Bages, Challies, Lawns, Organdies, Robes of all kinds, Alpacas, Silks, Swiss Jaconet Check and Cambric Muslins, Ribbons, and a good assortment of Ladies' Collars, Calicoes and Muslins at old prices.

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,

Jeans, &c., &c., for men's wear.

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,

all prices. A good stock of Cotton Yarn,

HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
DRUGS and
MEDICINES;

a good stock of prime

GROCERIES, &c.,

and all kinds of goods, such as are generally found in a country store. Having bought for Cash, we can afford to sell at the very lowest prices. Our motto is—"Quick Sales and Small Profits."

☞These goods are really very beautiful, and we want it distinctly understood that we will sell them very cheap for Cash, or to punctual customers at six months. Please call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. We would respectfully return our thanks to our friends for the liberal patronage extended to us thus far, and respectfully ask a continuance thereof. SMITH & SHORB.

Emmitsburg, Md., April 21, 1862. 1y

New Goods.

GEORGE ARNOLD

Has just received from Philadelphia a large stock of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

black, plain and fancy; Silk Warp, French Cloths, for Summer Frock Coats, (a beautiful article,) Tweeds, Italian Cloths, Jeans, Linens, Merino Cassimeres, Velvet Cords, Cottonades and Vestings, all very handsome. In the store stock of Goods there are many new and beautiful styles.

Also a large stock of CARPETS, TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS, and Domestics;

Also a large stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, of our own manufacturing, in great varieties of sizes, prices and cheap. Call and see us.

Mr. W. T. King is in connection with the establishment as usual to cut and make up Clothing in short order.

April 28, 1862. 3m

Important to the Ladies.

LABOR SAVING
WASHING MACHINE—

The undersigned is now building and offering for sale, G. W. TOLHURST'S IMPROVED WASHER, at Gettysburg, and intends to supply them to those persons throughout the county who desire a labor-saving machine.

The machine is gotten up on an entirely new principle, and is considered by those who have seen it in use, the best that has ever been brought before the public.

Among the many advantages of this machine over all others may be mentioned the following:

1st. Its simplicity of construction, making it almost impossible to get out of order.

2d. Its speed, which astonishes alike the operator and the looker on.

3d. The facility with which it adapts itself to the bulk or quantity of clothes desired to be washed.

4th. It washes equally well the finest and lightest fabric, or the coarsest and heaviest, such as bed-quilts, comforts, blankets, &c.

5th. Can be managed by a child from 10 to 12 years of age.

6th. Consumes ½ less soap than any other process of washing.

7th. Will last as long as any other tub with same care.

8th. Saves half the labor.

May 12, 1862. S. SHERRY.

Certificate.

ADAMS COUNTY, PA.—We, the undersigned, hereby certify that we have used, and are using now, G. W. Tolhurst's Improved Washing Machine, and are fully satisfied that it is just the Tub Mr. S. Sherry represents it to be, and supersedes anything of the kind we have ever seen as yet; combining, as it does, great speed with little labor, and performing its work in the most satisfactory manner.

We, therefore, recommend it to every family in the county with great pleasure.

George Geyer,	Maria Geyer,
Catharine Meals,	Sarah Shorb,
Upton T. Forrest,	Sarah E. Forrest,
Christian Musselman,	Catha'e C. Musselman,
John Chamberlin,	Martha Chamberlin.

April 12, 1862.

Removals.

THE undersigned, being the authorized person to make removals into Ever Green Cemetery, hopes that such as contemplate the removal of the remains of deceased relatives or friends will avail themselves of this season of the year to have it done. Removals made with promptness—terms low, and no effort spared to please.

PETER THORN,
Keeper of the Cemetery.

March 12, '60.

GLYCERINE and CAMPHOR SOAP, for preventing and curing the bites of Musquitoes and other insects, at

DR. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

Fancy Furs!

JOHN FAREIRA, No. 718 Arch St., below Eighth, south side, Philadelphia, importer and manufacturer of and dealer in all kinds of FANCY FURS, for Ladies' and Children's wear. I desire to say to my friends of Adams and the surrounding counties that I have now in store, one of the largest and most beautiful assortments of all kinds and qualities of FANCY FURS, for Ladies' and Children's Wear, that will be worn during this Fall and Winter.

My Furs were purchased in Europe, previous to the rise in Sterling Exchange and the New Duty imposed on all Furs, imported since the first of August.

I would also state, that as long as my stock lasts, I will offer it at prices proportionate to what the goods cost me; but it will be impossible for me to Import and Manufacture any more Furs, and sell them at the same prices, owing to the unsettled state of the affairs of the Country.

☞Remember the name, number and street.

JOHN FAREIRA,
718 Arch Street, Philad'a.

Sept. 15, 1862. 5m

New Firm.

GROCERIES PROVISIONS, FRUITS, CONFECTIONS, NOTIONS, &c.

The undersigned have gone into partnership in the Grocery and Provision business, at the old stand of W. Gillespie, in York street, one door east of Wills's Hotel, Gettysburg, where they will constantly keep on hand for sale, a general variety of goods in their line, viz:

COFFEES,
SUGARS,
MOLASSES,
SYRUPS,
TEAS,
SALT,
HAMS,
SHOULDERS,
SIDES,
FISH,
POTATOES,
BEANS, &c.,

FLOUR AND FEED,

With any quantity of

CONFECTIONS,
FRUITS,
NOTIONS, &c., &c., &c.

They expect also to deal largely in COAL OIL and COAL OIL LAMPS—promising a good article of the former and a fine assortment of the latter.

Having enlarged the Store and Ware Rooms, they are prepared to keep a large stock, all of which will be disposed of at the lowest rates. They offer such bargains as have never heretofore been had in this place.

Give us a trial. No effort spared to please.

GEO. A. CODORI,
JOSEPH S. GILLESPIE.

April 28, 1862.

600,000 Male or Female

AGENTS TO SELL LLOYD'S NEW STEEL PLATE COUNTY COLORED MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, CANADAS, AND NEW BRUNSWICK.—From recent surveys, completed Aug. 10, 1862; cost $20,000 to engrave it and one year's time.

Superior to any $10 map ever made by Colton or Mitchell, and sells at the low price of fifty cents; 370,000 names are engraved on this map.

It is not only a County Map, but it is also a COUNTY AND RAILROAD MAP of the United States and Canadas combined in one, giving EVERY RAILROAD STATION and distances between.

Guarantee any woman or man $3 to $5 per day, and will take back all maps that cannot be sold and refund the money.

Send for $1 worth to try.

Printed instructions how to canvass well, furnished all our agents.

Wanted—Wholesale Agents for our Maps in every State, California, Canada, England, France and Cuba. A fortune may be made with a few hundred dollars capital. *No Competition.*

J. T. LLOYD,
No. 164 Broadway, New York.

The War Department use our Map of Virginia, Maryland, and Pennsylvania, cost $100,000, on which is marked Antietam Creek, Sharpsburg, Maryland Heights, Williamsport Ferry, Rhorersville, Noland's Ford, and all others on the Potomac, and every other place in Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania, or money refunded.

LLOYD'S TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF KENTUCKY, OHIO, INDIANA, and ILLINOIS, is the only authority for Gen. Buell and the War Department. Money refunded to any one finding an error in it. Price 50 cents.

From the Tribune, Aug. 2.

"LLOYD'S MAP OF VIRGINIA, MARYLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA.—This Map is very large; its cost is but 25 cents, and *it is the best which can be purchased.*"

LLOYD'S GREAT MAP OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER—From Actual Surveys by Capts. Bart and Wm. Bowen, Mississippi River Pilots, of St. Louis, Mo., shows every man's plantation and owner's name from St. Louis to Gulf of Mexico—1,350 miles—every sand-bar, island, town, landing, and all places 20 miles back from the river—colored in counties and States. Price, $1 in sheets, $2, pocket form, and $2 50 on linen, with rollers. Ready Sept. 20.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, Sept. 17, 1862.

J. T. LLOYD—Sir: Send me your Map of the Mississippi River, with price per hundred copies. Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis, commanding the Mississippi squadron, is authorized to purchase as many as are required for use of that squadron.

GIDEON WELLES, Sec'y of the Navy.

Oct. 10, 1862.

Stratton, Byant & Co.'s,

NATIONAL COMMERCIAL COLLEGES,

LOCATED IN
PHILADELPHIA,

S. E. COR. 7TH AND CHESNUT STS.

New York City, Brooklyn, Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago and St. Louis.

Book-keeping, Penmanship, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Forms, Correspondence, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges being under the same general and local management, and uniting in each the advantages of all, offer greater facilities for imparting instruction than any other similar institutions in the country.

A Scholarship issued by any one is good in all for an unlimited time.

The Philadelphia College has been recently enlarged and refurnished in a superior manner, and is now the largest and most prosperous Commercial Institution in the State.

Bryant & Stratton's series of Text Books, embracing Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, and Commercial Law, for sale, and sent by mail.

☞For full particulars send for a circular.

Oct. 20, 1862. 1y

Townsley Ahead.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he continues the CARRIAGE MAKING AND REPAIRING business in all its different forms, cheaper than any shop in the county. All work warranted to give satisfaction to customers. Country produce taken in exchange for work at market prices.

A. M. TOWNSLEY.

Gettysburg, June 24. 1861.

Great Attraction

AT SCHICK'S.—I have just opened the most complete assortment of SPRING GOODS ever received in this place. In style, quality and price they cannot be surpassed.—Without stopping to particularize, I say unto all, come and see. J. L. SCHICK.

April 14, 1862.

Come to the Fair!

AND DON'T FORGET TO VISIT PLEASANT RIDGE NURSERIES.—Persons wishing to Plant Trees will find the stock in the ground remarkably fine, and offered at reduced prices. The Apple numbers 100 varieties, embracing all the approved sorts.

N. B.—See the index board near Flora Dale Post office. T. E. COOK & SONS,

Sept. 2, 1861. *Proprietors.*

ALL kinds of STRAW GOODS, embracing Men's and Boys' Hats, Misses' and Children's Hats, Shaker Hoods, &c., &c., at

April 21 R. F. McILHENY'S.

Godey's Lady's Book

FOR 1863.—GREAT LITERARY AND PICTORIAL YEAR.—The publisher of Godey's Lady's Book, thankful to that public which has enabled him to publish a magazine for the last thirty-three years of a larger circulation than any in America, has made an arrangement with the most popular authoress in this country—MARION HARLAND, authoress of "Alone," "Hidden Path," "Moss Side," "Nemesis," and "Miriam," who will furnish a story for every number of the Lady's Book for 1863. This alone will place the Lady's Book in a literary point of view far ahead of any other magazine. Marion Harland writes for no other publication. Our other favorite writers will all continue to furnish articles throughout the year.

THE BEST LADY'S MAGAZINE IN THE WORLD, AND THE CHEAPEST.

THE LITERATURE is of that kind that can be read aloud in the family circle, and the clergy in immense numbers are subscribers for the Book.

The Music is all original, and would cost 25 cents (the price of the Book) in the music stores; but most of it is copywrighted, and cannot be obtained except in "Godey."

Our Steel Engravings.—All efforts to rival us in this have ceased, and we now stand alone in this department, giving, as we do, many more and infinitely better engravings than are published in any other work.

Godey's immense DOUBLE SHEET FASHION-PLATES, containing from five to seven full length Colored Fashions on each plate.—Other magazines give only two. Far ahead of any Fashions in Europe or America. Godey's is the only work in the world that gives these immense plates, and they are such as to have excited the wonder of publishers and the public. The publication of these plates cost $10,000 more than Fashion-plates of the old style, and nothing but our wonderfully large circulation enables us to give them. Other magazines cannot afford it. We never spare money when the public can be benefited.

These fashions may be relied on. Dresses may be made after them, and the wearer will not subject herself to ridicule, as would be the case if she visited the large cities dressed after the style of the plates given in some of our so called fashion magazines.

Our Wood Engravings, of which we give twice or three times as many as any other magazine, are often mistaken for steel. They are so far superior to any others.

IMITATIONS.—Beware of them. Remember that the Lady's Book is the original publication and the cheapest. If you take Godey, you want no other magazine. Everything that is useful or ornamental in a house can be found in Godey.

TERMS, CASH IN ADVANCE.

One copy one year, $3. Two copies, one year, $5. Three copies one year, $6. Four copies one year $7. Five copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, $10. Eight copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, $15. Eleven copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, $20.

And the only magazine that can be introduced into the above clubs in place of the Lady's Book is Arthur's Home Magazine.

SPECIAL CLUBBING WITH OTHER MAGAZINES.

Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine both one year for $3 50. Godey's Lady's Book and Harper's Magazine both one year for $4 50. Godey, Harper and Arthur will all three be sent one year, on receipt of $6 00.

Treasury Notes and Notes of all solvent banks taken at par.

Be careful and pay the postage on your letter.

Address L. A. GODEY,
323 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Nov. 3, 1862.

GREAT BOOKS IN PRESS.

Thrilling Incidents

OF THE GREAT REBELLION;

OR,

THE HEROISM OF OUR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

ILLUSTRATED. 1 VOL. LARGE 12MO. PRICE, $1.25.

The critics and the public are right in predicting that this will surpass in graphic narrative, exciting interest, and extensive popularity, all other histories of the War for the Union. Its theme will be the heroic daring, patient suffering, and hair-breadth escapes of our soldiers and sailors, and its incidents will form the theme of conversation at innumerable firesides for years to come. It will contain, in addition to its stirring details, the philosophical Analysis of the Causes of the War by JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY, LL.D., Author of "The Rise of the Dutch Republic," etc., the dates of all the important events from the John Brown raid, and an accurate and revised account of the principal battles, with engravings.

One third the proceeds of all Subscriptions sent direct to us will be given for the Relief of Disabled Soldiers, and all persons who wish a copy of the work, and also to benefit the soldiers, should send their name and address at once. Also, any officer or private, or person in any section of the country, having knowledge of a heroic act or stirring incident, will oblige us by sending us an account of it.

Booksellers, Postmasters, and Canvassing Agents will be furnished with a Subscription Prospectus, on application to the Publishers.

☞A liberal commission given to soldiers desiring to act as agents in taking subscriptions.

II.

THE HISTORY OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, FROM 1608 TO 1860.

By Dr. J. LEANDER BISHOP. 2 vols. 8vo. Vol. I. now ready. Vol. II. nearly ready. This is probably the largest and most important work now in the American press.

We have also just published new editions of the following useful and popular books:

THE BUSINESS MAN'S LEGAL ADVISER; or, How to Save Money, by Conducting Business according to Law, as expounded by the Best and Latest Authorities. 400 pp., sheep.—Price, $1.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR INDUSTRY; or, A THOUSAND CHANCES TO MAKE MONEY. Cloth, $1. This has been republished in England.

Every business man and clerk should have these books. They will pay the buyer a hundred fold. Every parent should get them for their sons.

All these books are mailed, postpaid, on receipt of price. We pay particular attention to mailing books, wrapping them carefully, and will procure and send, postpaid, any book anywhere, on receipt of publishers' price and six stamps. Address.

FREEDLEY & CO.,
Tribune Buildings, New York.

Pianos.—Persons who wish to buy a Piano of the best makers will be shown how they can save a handsome sum in the purchase if they address PIANO, care JOY, COE & CO., Publishers' Agents, New York P. O.

July 21, 1862. Dec. 2. 1y

Cannon & Adair's

NEW MARBLE WORKS, corner of Baltimore and East Middle streets, directly opposite the new Court House, Gettysburg.—Having recently arrived from Philadelphia, and feeling fully competent to execute all work in the finest style of the art, we would respectfully invite the attention of the public wishing to procure anything in our line, to favor us with a call and examine specimens of our work. We are prepared to furnish MONUMENTS, TOMBS AND HEADSTONES, MARBLE MANTLES, SLABS for Cabinet-makers, and all other work appertaining to our business, at the lowest possible prices. We do not hesitate to guarantee that our work shall be put up in a manner substantial and tasteful equal to the best to be seen in the cities, where every improvement which experience has suggested is availed of, and especially do we guarantee that our Cemetery and Grave Yard work shall be so carefully set as not to be affected by frost, but shall maintain for years that erectness of position given at the completion of a job, and so necessary to continued gracefulness and symmetry.

Nov. 28, 1859. tf

Now is the Time

TO BUY
COATS, VESTS, PANTS, &C.,
of every description, for Men and Boys, very low, at PICKING'S.

ALL the best Patent Medicines can be had at the new Family Drug and Prescription Store of Dr. R. HORNER.

SAGO, Arrow Root, Corn Starch, Rice-flour and Gelatin, for sale at Dr. HORNER'S Drug Store.

COTTONADES, and a variety of Pants Stuff cheap, at A. SCOTT & SON'S.

New Goods!—Large Stock!

MERCHANT TAILORING.

JACOBS & BRO.

have just received from the cities a large stock of goods for Gentlemen's wear, embracing a variety of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,

Cassinets, Jeans, &c., with many other goods for spring and summer wear.

They are prepared to make up garments at the shortest notice, and in the very best manner. The Fashions are regularly received, and clothing made in any desired style. They always make neat fits, whilst their sewing is sure to be substantial.

They ask a continuance of the public's patronage, resolved by good work and moderate charges to earn it.

Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

Fresh Reinforcements.

STRENGTHENING OUR POSITION.—We are constantly adding new supplies to our already large and fashionable stock of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

We have every style of Spring and Summer Hats, which in quality and price cannot fail to please. Boy's and Men's Hats and Caps of every description, and of the latest styles. Our stock of

BOOTS,
SHOES,
GAITERS, &c., &c.,

was never more complete. Ladies, Gentlemen and Children can be accommodated with anything in this line, as we are better prepared now to give fits and greater bargains than ever before. If you want bargains, good fits and fashionable goods, call at the sign of the BIG BOOT, in Chambersburg street.

JOHN CULP,
ALEX. COBEAN.

June 9, 1862.

Something New.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the residents of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has opened a WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE, in the room immediately in the rear of Mr. J. L. Schick's Store, and fronting the Square, where he intends keeping an assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER and SILVER PLATED WARE, SPECTACLES, CLOCKS, &c., &c.

Having been connected with a first-class Watch and Jewelry Store in Baltimore, for several years past, he is prepared to furnish every article in the line, at the lowest city prices, and all purchases will be guarantied as represented.

From a long experience in Watch-repairing, especially of fine Watches, he is prepared to do all kinds of Watch-work promptly, in the best manner, and guaranty the performance of it.

He will keep always on hand a large assortment of SPECTACLES and Spectacle Glasses; and having much experience in adapting them to the sight, is prepared to fit all who need them.

HAIR JEWELRY made to order in the best style, and a great variety of patterns on hand.

JEWELRY repaired in the neatest manner.

JOSEPH BEVAN.

Gettysburg, Dec. 23, 1861. tf

New Goods.

SPRING GOODS!—CHOICE GOODS!

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS

have just received and are now opening a large and choice assortment of SPRING GOODS, to which they invite the attention of the public. Having been purchased with care at reduced prices, we are prepared to give our customers bargains. Our stock has been largely increased by the addition of a choice variety of the latest styles of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, material for MENS' WEAR, CARPETING, QUEENSWARE, MILLINERY GOODS, &c., comprising a complete assortment of everything usually wanted. Call early and select bargains for yourselves. FAHNESTOCK BRO'S.

April 7, 1862.

New Tailoring

ESTABLISHMENT.—GEO. F. ECKENRODE, FASHIONABLE TAILOR, adopts this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a Tailoring establishment in Baltimore street, Gettysburg, (late Post Office,) near the Diamond, where he is prepared to do all work in his line in the best manner, and to the satisfaction of customers. He employs none but first class hands, and receiving

THE FASHIONS REGULARLY,

he can warrant fashionable fits and neat and substantial sewing. He asks a share of the public's patronage, promising to spare no effort to deserve it. His charges will always be found as moderate as the times will allow.

Cutting and Repairing done at the shortest notice. [Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

Trees! Trees!! Trees!.

THE undersigned invite attention to their large and well grown stock of

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

Shrubs, &c., embracing a large and complete assortment of APPLES, PEARS, PEACHES, PLUMS, CHERRIES, APRICOTS, and NECTARINES, Standards for the Orchard, and Dwarf for the Garden. ENGLISH WALNUTS, SPANISH CHESNUTS, HAZLENUTS, &c., RASPBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, CURRANTS and GOOSEBERRIES, in great variety. GRAPES of choicest kinds, ASPARAGUS, RHUBARB &c., &c. Also, a fine stock of well formed, bushy EVERGREENS, suitable for the Cemetery and Lawn.

DECIDUOUS TREES, for street planting, and a general assortment of

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND FLOWERING SHRUBS. ROSES, of choice varieties, CAMELIAS, BEDDING PLANTS, &c.

Our stock is remarkably thrifty and fine, and we offer it at prices to suit the times.

☞Catalogues mailed to all applicants.

Address EDWARD J. EVANS, & CO.,
Central Nurseries, York, Pa.

March 24, 1861. tf

Natrona Coal Oil.

WARRANTED NON-EXPLOSIVE and equal to any KEROSENE.

WHY *buy* an explosive Oil, when a few cents more per gallon will furnish you with a perfect Oil? Made only by PA. SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 127 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. [Feb. 24, 1862. 1y

Saponifier! Saponifier!

THE FAMILY SOAP MAKER.—All Kitchen Grease can be made into good SOAP, by using SAPONIFIER!

DIRECTIONS ACCOMPANYING EACH BOX! SOAP is as easily made with it as making a cup of coffee. Manufactured only by the Patentees. PA. SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 127 WALNUT ST., PHILAD'A.

Feb. 24, 1862. 1y

Spectacles, Spectacles.

JOSEPH BEVAN, sign of the Watch and Spectacles, in the diamond, has now on hand a large assortment of Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles, and is prepared to suit all who will favor him with a call.

N. B. Cash paid for old gold and silver.

June 2, 1862.

Coal! Coal! Coal.

SHEADS & BUEHLER are now prepared to supply COAL, of superior quality, in any quantity desired. Terms, Cash.

Come One! Come All!

☞They also request those indebted to them to call and pay up, as funds are much needed. Who will be the first to call? Office open from 7 to 7.

Feb. 24, 1862.

Fruit Cans,

OF all sizes, wholesale and retail, at SHEADS & BUEHLER'S Stove and Tin Establishment, corner of Carlisle street and the Railroad. [Sept. 8, 1862.

TYSONS' fifty cent pictures are securely sealed.
Tysons' fifty cent pictures are water proof.
Tysons' fifty cent pictures are entirely durable
Tysons' fifty cent pictures are unsurpassed.
Tysons' fifty cent pictures are warranted.
Tysons' fifty cent pictures are put up in large or small cases. [Oct. 21, 1861.

PERSONS in want of a cheap and fashionable HAT or CAP can be accommodated by calling at R. F. McILHENY'S.

LARGE PHOTOGRAPHS made from small pictures at greatly reduced rates, at the Excelsior Sky-light Gallery.

The Old and Reliable.

NEW SPRING GOODS.
SMALL PROFITS & QUICK SALES.—
J. L. SCHICK

would respectfully say to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he is now receiving at his store a splendid

STOCK OF SPRING GOODS.

The stock consists in part of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, of every description.

SILKS,
MOZAMBIQUE,
CHALLIES,
DELAINES,
BOMBAZINES,
ALPACOAS,
LAWNS,
CALICOES,

of all qualities and choicest styles, which will be sold at PRICES TO DEFY COMPETITION.

FURNISHING GOODS

of all kinds, including Silk, Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Stockings, &c.

Also, a splendid assortment of RIBBONS, Laces and Edgings, Umbrellas and Parasols.—My stock of WHITE GOODS will be found full and complete, and customers may rely upon always getting good goods at the lowest possible prices.

Gentlemen will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES and
VESTINGS,

of all qualities and choicest styles.

April 21, 1862. J. L. SCHICK.

Vinegar—Vinegar.

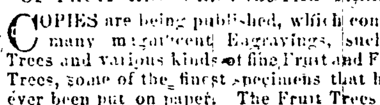
THE undersigned has commenced the manufacture of Vinegar, on Washington street, a few doors north of West Middle street, Gettysburg. He has been manufacturing this Vinegar for nearly one year, and it has given general satisfaction. The superiority of this Vinegar over all other manufactured Vinegar, consists in it being made entirely of grain, no acid of any kind being used in its composition, and free from everything injurious. It is strong, and at the same time pleasant to the taste, and has all the preservative qualities found in pure Cider Vinegar. He is prepared to wholesale this Vinegar in any quantity. Call and examine for yourselves. ADAM DIEHL.

Certificate.

WE, the undersigned, hereby certify that we have used in our families, for various purposes, the Vinegar manufactured and sold by ADAM DIEHL, and find it to be all that he represents it to be. We have fairly tested it and believe it to be superior in every respect, to any other manufactured Vinegar we have ever used, and would recommend it to all persons.

Wm. Boyer & Son, Gettysburg,
Jacob Norbeck & Co., "
Codori & Gillespie, "
John Chambellin, Franklin twp,
Levi Pitzer, "
A. F. Gitt, Oxford.

May 12, 1862. 1y*



Something New!

BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATED MAP

ON THE PRESERVATION AND CULTURE OF FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

COPIES are being published, which contain many magnificent Engravings, such as Trees and various kinds of fine Fruit and Fruit Trees, some of the finest specimens that have ever been put on paper. The Fruit Trees are set with abundant burdens of fruit, similar to that which nature presents in proper season. The trees are represented as having their roots running through the soil in a natural position, and the Engravings of Trees are beautiful and grand. It also contains a fine Engraving which represents the innumerable thread-like roots of a vigorous tree running through and over the soil. The Root Engraving covers ten inches in diameter on paper, and also forms a magnificent engraving, which cannot help but prove gratifying to the eyes of all who may behold it. Such an engraving has never been printed on paper before. The engraving of roots not only proves admirable to the sight of the eye, but is designed to prove of great importance to all who take an interest in the cultivation of fruits and how to treat fruit trees properly.

A COPY contains Twenty-five different Engravings of Trees, Fruits, etc., composed of Evergreens, Forest, Apple, Peach, Dwarf Pyramid Pear and Cherry Trees, &c. The Fruit Engravings comprise Raspberries, Gooseberries, Blackberries, Currants, Grapes, Plums, Apricots, Pears, Peaches, Apples, etc., and are all colored by hand to represent the natural fruit, and are accompanied with printed matter of great importance, and forms a copy in size 32 by 40 inches, on map paper, with muslin back and face varnished.

A COPY, with its numerous engravings, will be gratifying to the eye, and forms an admirable ornament for the wall of the parlor, and will richly beautify any apartment with horticultural matter of much importance and taste. These copies are published at a very heavy expense. Twenty-five dollars have been paid to a scientific artist for forming the plates of single engravings of trees, roots, etc.

A COPY contains printed matter of much importance and great value. It will tell how to treat all kinds of Fruit Trees to render them very vigorous and productive, even in unfavorable seasons. It will tell how to prepare the soil without inconvenience before planting the trees in; to strengthen trees much in vigor, and to prove the productiveness of abundant crops, even in unfavorable seasons or locations, with proper and easy after treatment.

A COPY will tell how to prepare and plant all kinds of Fruit and Evergreen Trees, so as to prove successful, with scarcely ever proving a failure in a lot of many trees when properly treated as directed. It will tell how to train and plant Dwarf Pear Trees. It contains the most successful treatments for the culture of the Plum. It will tell how to train and cultivate the Grape.

A COPY will tell how to cultivate and treat Strawberries, Currants, Raspberries, Blackberries, Gooseberries, etc.

A COPY will tell how to treat Peach trees, to restore their roots healthy from the disastrous effects of worm insects. It will tell how to make use of an application over the soil surrounding the tree to protect the Peach and other tender fruits from the effects of being winter-killed in the bud. The same application also restores Peach trees from taking the yellows. The application has the beneficial effects to present the foliage of the trees healthy and the tree vigorous, and proves to the productiveness of luscious fruits. The application to be applied is not expensive. All have sufficient materials on their plantations.

A COPY will tell how to Preserve all kinds of Fruits with little or no sugar. It will tell how to keep Apples with much success. It will tell how to treat and manage Pears to mature perfectly, and to attain to the highest flavor.

A COPY presents its numerous pictures all at a glance, and forms such an ornament for the wall as will be admired by all lovers of art, drawn from nature's products.

These copies are published by

H. F. M. PETERS,
Near Bendersville, Adams co., Pa.

☞The Map is finished with Rollers and will be forwarded by Express to any place ordered, on receipt of necessary amount.

☞Price $2 per copy. Address H. F. M. PETERS, Nursery, Floradale P. O., near Bendersville, Adams co., Pa.

July 21, 1862. [Nov. 11, '62. 1y]

STEP into McILHENY'S and see the immense quantity of HATS and CAPS that he has just received. Costs nothing to look.

MUSLINS at low rates, from 6 cents up, can be had at the cheap store of FAHNESTOCK BROS.

ENGLISH DAIRY CHEESE, a very fine article, now to be had at H. G. CARR'S.

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, in great variety, at SCHICK'S.

Lancaster Book Bindery.

GEORGE WIANT,
BOOK BINDER
AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
LANCASTER, PA.

Plain and Ornamental Binding, of every description, executed in the most substantial and approved styles.

REFERENCES.

E. W. Brown, Esq., Farmers Bank of Lancaster.
W. L. Peiper, Esq., Lancaster County Bank
Samuel Shock, Esq., Columbia Bank.
Samuel Wagner, Esq., York Bank.
William Wagner, Esq., York County Bank.
T. D. Carson, Esq., Bank of Gettysburg.
Peter Martin, Esq., Proth'y of Lancaster co., Pa.
Geo. C. Hawthorn, Esq., Register " "
Geo. Whitson, Esq., Recorder " "

April 15, 1861.

Town Property

AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offers at Private Sale the Property in which he now resides, situate in East Middle street, Gettysburg, adjoining S. R. Tipton on the west and Mrs. McElroy on the east, with an alley in the rear. THE HOUSE is a two-story Frame, Weatherboarded, with Back-building; a well of water, with a pump in it, at the door; and a variety of fruit, such as apples, pears, peaches, apricots, cherries and grapes, all the most choice.

ZACHARIAH MYERS.

Nov. 12, 1860. tf

Gettysburg Marble Yard.

MEALS & BRO., IN EAST YORK STREET, GETTYSBURG, PA.—Where they are prepared to furnish all kinds of work in their line, such as MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEADSTONES, MANTLES, &c., at the shortest notice, and as cheap as the cheapest. Give us a call.

☞Produce taken in exchange for work.

Gettysburg, June 2, 1862. tf

The Great Discovery

OF THE AGE.—Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism can be cured by using H. L. MILLER'S CELEBRATED RHEUMATIC MIXTURE. Many prominent citizens of this, and the adjoining counties, have testified to its great utility. Its success in Rheumatic affections, has been hitherto unparalleled by any specific, introduced to the public. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists and storekeepers. Prepared only by H. L. MILLER, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, East Berlin, Adams county, Pa., dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Oils, Varnish, Spirits, Paints, Dye-stuffs, bottled Oils, Essences and Tinctures, Window Glass, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c., &c.

☞A. D. Buehler is the Agent in Gettysburg for "H. L. Miller's Celebrated Rheumatic Mixture." [June 3, 1861. tf

A Ready Market.

100,000 BUSHELS GRAIN WANTED.—We have taken the house lately occupied by Klinefelter, Bollinger & Co., with a determination to pay the highest market prices for all kinds of Grain. You will find us supplied with PLASTER, GUANO of all kinds, GROCERIES, Wholesale and Retail LUMBER, COAL, and every other article in our line of business sold at the lowest possible rates for Cash. Call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

DIEHL, BRINKERHOFF & CO.

April 22, 1861. tf

Hanover Branch Railroad.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.—Passenger Trains run as follows:

Leave Hanover at 9:30 A. M., and 12:30 P. M.
Leave Junction at 11:30 A. M., and 1:40 P. M.

The 9:30 A. M. train makes connection at the Junction for the North and South. The 12.30 train makes connection for the South only.

Through Tickets are issued to Philadelphia, Columbia, Harrisburg, Williamsport, Reading, Baltimore, York, Wrightsville, and all principal way points on the line of the Northern Central Railway.

D. E. TRONE, Ticket Agent.

Jan. 29, 1862.

Fine Liquors.

H. G. CARR has added to his Grocery and Notion Store a department for the sale of Liquors, and having laid in a large and fine assortment he invites the attention of buyers thereto. It embraces BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, WHISKIES, &c., of different kinds and prices, some among the best to be had in the cities. As his motto is "quick sales and small profits," he will sell cheap, very cheap, for the cash. To be convinced, it is only necessary to give him your patronage.

Gettysburg July 1, 1861.

To Disabled Soldiers,

SEAMEN AND MARINES, AND WIDOWS, OR OTHER HEIRS OF THOSE WHO HAVE DIED OR BEEN KILLED IN THE SERVICE.—CHAS. C. TUCKER, Attorney for Claimants, Bounty Land and Pension Agent, Washington City, D. C.—Pensions procured for Soldiers, Seamen and Marines, of the present war, who are disabled by reason of wounds received or disease contracted while in service and Pensions, Bounty Money and Arrears of Pay obtained for widows or other heirs of those who have died or been killed while in service.

Bounty Land procured for services in any of the other wars. CHAS. C. TUCKER,

Washington, D. C.

J. C. NEELY, Agent, Gettysburg.

Nov. 18, 1861.

Notice.

THE undersigned, having a large amount standing on his Books for a considerable length of time, principally made up of small accounts, takes this method of notifying those indebted to him, that he needs money, and if his friends will call and settle their accounts, he will feel under many obligations to them.

Sept. 23, 1861. J. L. SCHICK.

John W. Tipton,

FASHIONABLE BARBER, North-east corner of the Diamond, (next door to McClellan's Hotel,) Gettysburg, Pa., where he can at all times be found ready to attend to all business in his line. He has also excellent assistance and will ensure satisfaction. Give him a call. [Dec. 3, 1860.

New Restaurant.

THE undersigned has opened a Restaurant, at the corner of York and Liberty streets, Gettysburg, where he will keep everything in the eating line in season—also Ale, Lager, and Cider, Segars, Tobacco, &c. He is likewise fitting up a Saloon for Ice Cream at the same place. He hopes, by attention to business and a desire to please, to receive a liberal share of custom. HENRY W. CHRISMER.

May 5, 1862.

Grain & Grocery Warehouse.

GRANITE STATION.—The undersigned has leased King's Warehouse, at Granite Station, on the Gettysburg Railroad, where he is now engaged in the GRAIN, PRODUCE and GROCERY business on a large scale. He pays the highest market prices for Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Clover Seed, Timothy Seed, &c., and sells Groceries of all kinds, at the lowest living profits.

Give him a call. No effort spared to render satisfaction. PHILIP HANN.

Sept. 1, 1862. 3m

Latest from New Orleans,

JUST received and for sale at CODORI & GILLESPIE'S a large and excellent supply of Orleans Sugar and Molasses, with a great quantity and variety of Sugars, which we are selling low—either wholesale or retail. Syrups of all kinds from 35 to 65 cents per gallon.

Sept. 1, 1862.

Albums.

NEW and exquisitely beautiful styles of Albums, for "Carte de Visite" Photographs, just received and for sale at prices to suit the times. TYSON BROTHERS,

York st., opposite the Bank, Gettysburg, Pa.

March 10, 1862.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE, Wood's Hair Restorative, Shilling Hair Tonic, and other preparations, for sale at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

LADIES, call and see the cheapest lot of SILKS ever offered in Gettysburg, which are now open and ready for sale at

April 21. FAHNESTOCK'S.

TRUNKS and Carpet Sacks cheap at PICKING'S.

The Compiler.

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

BY H. J. STAHLE. "TRUTH IS MIGHTY AND WILL PREVAIL." TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

45th Year. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, DEC. 1, 1862. No. 8.

Terms.

The COMPILER is published every Monday morning, by HENRY J. STAHLE, at $1 75 per annum if paid strictly IN ADVANCE—$2 00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearges are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.

OFFICE in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wamplers' Tinning Establishment —"COMPILER PRINTING OFFICE" on the sign.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Wm. A. Duncan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in the North-west corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa. [Oct. 3, 1859. tf

A. J. Cover,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to Collections and all other business entrusted to him. Office between Fahnestocks' and Danner & Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore street Gettysburg, Pa. [Sept. 5, 1859.

D. McConaughy,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door wes of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street,) ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR FOR PATENTS AND PENSIONS. Bounty Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American Claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States ☞Apply to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, Nov. 21, '53.

Edward B. Buehler,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language.—Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.

Gettysburg, March 20.

J. C. Neely,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will attend to collections and all other business intrusted to his care with promptness. Office in the S. E. corner of the Diamond, (formerly occupied by Wm. B. McClellan, Esq.)

Gettysburg, April 11, 1859. tf

Wm. B. McClellan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in West Middle street, one door west of the new Court House.

Gettysburg, Nov. 14, 1859.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

HAS his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street and opposite Picking's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. REFERENCES: Drs. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stover.

Gettysburg, April 11, '59.

Butross & Peters

PAY the highest cash prices for all kinds of GRAIN,

FLOUR,

SEEDS, &c.,

at the Brick Warehouse in New Oxford.

Constantly on hand a large assortment of GROCERIES, at wholesale and retail—also, LUMBER, COAL, GUANO, PLASTER, &c.

April 28, 1862. 1y*

Adams County

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated March 18, 1851.

OFFICERS.

President—George Swope.
Vice President—S. R. Russell.
Secretary—D. A. Buehler.
Treasurer—David M'Creary.
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Jacob King, Andrew Heintzelman.
Managers—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, R. M'Curdy, Jacob King, A. Heintzelman, D. M'Creary, S. R. Russell, J. R. Kerr, Samuel Durborow, E. G. Fahnestock, Wm. B. Wilson, H. A. Picking, Wm. B. McClellan, John Wolford, R. G. M'Creary, Jonn Picking, Abel T. Wright, John Cunningham, Adiel F. Gitt, James H. Marsh, H. M. Eichelberger.

☞This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in successful operation for more than six years, and in that period has paid all losses and expenses, *without any assessment*, having also a large surplus capital in the Treasury. The Company employs no Agents—all business being done by the Managers, who are annually elected by the Stockholders. Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information.

☞The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company on the last Wednesday in every month, at 2, P. M.

Sept. 27, 1858.

Still at Work!

COACHMAKING AND BLACKSMITHING—The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public that he continues the Coachmaking and Black-smithing business in every branch at his establishment in Chambersburg street. He has on hand and will manufacture to order all kinds of CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, SLEIGHS, Spring Wagons, &c., of the best material, and made by superior workmen. ☞REPAIRING and BLACKSMITHING of all kinds done at reasonable rates, promptly and to the satisfaction of customers.

COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for work at market prices.

☞Persons desiring articles or work in the Coachmaking or Blacksmithing line, are respectfully invited to call on

JOHN L. HOLTZWORTH.

Gettysburg, Jan. 24, '59.

Something New

IN GETTYSBURG.—The undersigned informs the citizens of the town and county, that he has commenced the BAKING business, on a large scale, in York street, Gettysburg, nearly opposite Wattles's Hotel, where he will try to deserve, and hopes to receive, a liberal patronage. BREAD, ROLLS, CAKES, CRACKERS, PRETZELS, &c., &c., baked every day. (Sundays excepted.) all of the best quality, and sold at the lowest living profits. Cracker-baking in all its branches is largely carried on, and orders to any amount, from this and adjoining counties, supplied at the shortest notice. Having erected a large and commodious bake-house and secured the best workman and the most approved machinery, he is prepared to do a heavy business.

VALENTINE SAUPEE.

July 25, 1859.

A. Mathiot & Son's

SOFA AND FURNITURE WAREROOMS, Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street, Baltimore, (near Fayette st.,) extending from Gay to Frederick st.—the largest establishment of the kind in the Union. Always on hand a large assortment of HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, embracing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Wardrobes, Mattresses of Husk, Cotton and Hair-Spring Beds, Sofas, Tete-e-Tetes, Arm Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Etageres, Marble Tables, Settees, Reception and Upholstered Chairs, ASSORTED COLORS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE, Wood Chairs, Office Chairs, Barber Chairs, Cribs and Cradles, Hat Racks, Hall Furniture, Gilt and Walnut Frame Looking Glasses, Sideboards, Extension Tables, of every length.

Persons disposed to purchase are invited to call and give our stock an examination, which for variety and quality of workmanship is not equalled by any establishment in the country.

A. MATHIOT & SON,
Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street.

Aug. 6. 1860.

Queensware.

IF you want anything in the QUEENSWARE line call at A. SCOTT & SON'S, where you will find the best assortment in town.

March 24, 1862.

FIRST-RATE Eight-day, Thirty-hour and Alarm Clocks, cheap at PICKING'S.

New Store!

NEW GOODS AND GREAT BARGAINS!—The undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Gettysburg and surrounding country, that he has opened a NEW STORE in Gettysburg, in the room lately occupied by J. C. Guinn & Bro., on the North West corner of the Diamond, where he will keep a large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, CARPETING, &C.,

of every description, among which will be found the latest styles of Spring Goods. The Ladies particularly are requested to call and examine my stock, as I feel satisfied it has never been surpassed in this place for beauty and cheapness. Gentlemen, also, are requested to call, as there is no article in the line of GENTLEMEN'S WEAR that they cannot be accommodated with, at prices that will astonish them.

I will also keep on hand a large supply of GROCERIES, which will be sold very cheap. My stock of QUEENSWARE, &c., will also be found handsome, durable and cheap, whilst my CARPETING cannot be surpassed.

It is my intention to keep a first class Store—keeping on hand nothing but good goods—and to sell cheap—having adopted the motto—"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."

I would respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage, as I hope by strict attention to business, and by dealing honestly with my customers, to give satisfaction to all.

MICHAEL SPANGLER.

April 11, 1862.

Hardware

AND GROCERIES.—The subscribers have just returned from the cities with an immense supply of HARDWARE AND GROCERIES, which they are offering at their old stand in Baltimore street, at prices to suit the times. Our stock consists in part of

BUILDING MATERIALS,
CARPENTERS' TOOLS,
BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS,
COACH FINDINGS,
SHOE FINDINGS,
CABINET MAKER'S TOOLS,
HOUSEKEEPER'S FIXTURES,
ALL KINDS OF IRON, &C.,
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,

Oils, Paints, &c., &c. There is no article included in the several departments mentioned above but what can be had at this Store.—Every class of Mechanics can be accommodated here with tools and findings, and Housekeepers can find every article in their line. Give us a call, as we are prepared to sell as low for cash as any other house out of the city.

JOEL B. DANNER,
June 9, 1862. DAVID ZIEGLER.

1862. 1862.

Bargains! Bargains!

IN HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, TRUNKS AND TRAVELLING BAGS—Having just received a very large supply of the above goods, we are prepared to sell them lower than ever sold in this place. My stock is most complete, embracing every style of Shoes and Hats made.

HATS AND CAPS,

consisting of all the latest styles for Spring and Summer.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

for Gentlemen, Ladies and Children.

Gay-made and Eastern work from 25 cents up. TRUNKS of every description and kind.

☞Call and examine the bargains at

April 21, 1862. R. F. McILHENY'S.

Dr. Robert Horner's

NEW FAMILY DRUG AND PRESCRIPTION STORE,

CHAMBERSBURG STREET, GETTYSBURG.

Having retired from the active practice of my profession, I take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that I have opened a

NEW DRUG STORE,

in the room formerly occupied by Drs. R. & C. HORNER, as an office, where I will constantly keep on hand a large supply of all kinds of

FRESH DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS,
PERFUMERY,
TOOTH POWDERS,
DYE STUFFS,
DRY PAINTS, and
PAINTS ground in Oil,
OILS, expressed and distilled,
STATIONERY of all kinds,
Inks, Pens, Pencils, Paper, Combs, Brushes, &c.
PATENT MEDICINES.

All the popular Patent Medicines, together with a selection of pure WINES, BRANDIES and WHISKEY, for medicinal purposes only, always on hand. In a word, my stock embraces everything usually found in a first-class store of this description.

A large supply of fresh Drugs has been received, and others are arriving, which I am offering to the public on very accommodating terms. My Medicines have all been purchased under my personal inspection and supervision from the most reliable houses. I can therefore not only recommend them as pure and fresh, but can sell them cheap.

N. B.—PARTICULAR ATTENTION given to the treatment of all chronic diseases.

☞ADVICE GRATIS.☜

May 12, 1862. tf

Notice.

THE following named soldiers are reported as DESERTERS, from their respective companies—

Capt. SHULL'S Company.
John Waller, Littlestown,
Samuel Evin, McSherrystown,
Henry Hafer, Littlestown,
Joseph Sponsler, "
David Sell, Hanover,
John Reese, Gettysburg, (substitute,)
Jacob Bange, substitute for Henry Bange.
Capt. PLANK'S Company.
John Hossler, Graffenburg,
Andrew Heintzelman, Cashtown,
Joseph Lives, Graeffenburg,
John Eyler, Gettysburg,
John E. Thomas, Arendtsville.
Capt. BROUGHER'S Company.
Charles Shilling, Oxford township,
Alex. Shrader, " "
Capt. GILLILAND'S Company.
Jacob Comfort, Mummasburg, (substitute.)
Capt. SCOTT'S Company.
John S. Miles, Philadelphia, (substitute,)
Michael Ambrose, " "
George Shaw, " "

The above deserters will be arrested, wherever found, and sent to this camp. Five Dollars reward will be paid for each man.

By order of Col. LEWIS,
Commanding Camp.

Nov. 17, 1862.

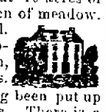
SOMETHING NEW!—A new style of WHISKEY—an article pronounced "hard to beat"—can be had at H. G. CARR'S.

June 2, 1862.

TYSON BROTHERS have constantly on hand a large assortment of plain and fancy cases, gilded frames, gold and plated lockets, breastpins, &c., &c., which they are selling at astonishingly low prices.

Desirable Property

AT PRIVATE SALE.—The subscriber offers at private sale, his Property, situate in Tyrone township, Adams county, on the road leading from York Springs to Oxford, four miles from the former and six from the latter, adjoining lands of George Mummert, Samuel Chronister, Levi Raffensperger, and others, containing about 48 acres—about 10 acres of good timber, and a due proportion of meadow. A part of the land has been limed.



The improvements are a Two-story Frame HOUSE, Frame Barn, Hog Pen, and other out-buildings. The buildings are all new, having been put up within the last five or six years. There is a well of water convenient to the house with a pump in it; a never-failing spring on the property; also a good apple orchard of choice fruit, with other fruit trees, such as peach, pear, apricot, cherry, &c.

☞Persons wishing to view the property are requested to call on the subscriber, residing thereon. SAMUEL THOMAS.

Nov. 17, 1862. 3t

Valuable Real Estate,

AT PRIVATE SALE.—

No. 1. GREEN-MOUNT FARM, adjoining the Borough of Gettysburg, containing 124 acres. Land good and buildings new.

No. 2. CUMBERLAND FARM, four miles south of Gettysburg, on the Taneytown road, containing 138 acres. Land red soil and the buildings good.

No. 3. A GOOD GRIST MILL, with 38 acres of Land in Germany township, 1½ miles from Littlestown. All in good order and will be sold cheap.

No. 4. A COMMODIOUS BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, in the Borough of Gettysburg, in complete order.

All of which will be sold on accommodating terms. GEO. ARNOLD.

Gettysburg, Sept. 1, 1862.

Dr. James Cress,

ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN, offers his professional services to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity. Having been associated with Prof. Paine two years, and a graduate of the Eclectic Medical College of Philadelphia, I am prepared to practice the reformed system of medicine. "Eclectic" means to choose or select. Hence we select the best, safest and most reliable remedies from all other sectarian medical schools, which have been recommended from the experience and sanctioned by practice of the ablest ECLECTIC PRACTITIONERS, and discard those more injurious, such as antimony, arsenic, mercury, blue pill, blood letting, &c. Office in Baltimore street, opposite McCreary's Saddler Shop. Volunteers' families attended free of charge. [Oct. 27, 1862.

National Hotel,

LITTLESTOWN,

Adams County, Pa.

THE subscriber having taken the above commodious Hotel, is prepared to receive and entertain the traveling public, in the most approved style. His charges will be moderate and his attention unremitting to all who may favor him with their patronage.

His table will at all times be supplied with the delicacies of the season, and his bar be furnished with the choicest liquors.

The stabling is extensive and of the best character, and competent and attentive hostlers constantly in attendance.

April 21, '62. tf M. H. CROUSE.

Sale Notes.

THE Notes given the undersigned, for property purchased at his sale, in February last, will come due on the 12th of November next, at which time payment will be expected. If not paid promptly, interest from the date of the Notes will be charged. The Notes are in the hands of ISAAC ROBINSON, Esq., Fairfield, to whom payment is to be made.

GEORGE TATE.

Oct. 27, 1862. 3t

1862. **Fall Millinery.** 1862.

MISS McCREARY has just returned from the city and is now opening a large and beautiful assortment of MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS, of the latest styles, which she invites the Ladies to call and examine, confident that they will be pleased with her selections.

Oct. 20, 1862. 1m

Arch Street Carpet

WAREHOUSE.—OLDDEN & RICKNER, No. 832 Arch Street, 2 doors below Ninth, PHILADELPHIA, are now receiving their FALL STOCK of English and American CARPETINGS, comprising all the new styles of Velvet, Brussels, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply, Ingrains and Venitians, with a splendid assortment of

OIL CLOTHS,
DRUGGETS,
MATS, &c.

The attention of purchasers and others is called to an examination of the above. As we buy and sell exclusively for cash we are prepared to sell at small profits, and hold out strong inducements to CASH BUYERS.

Oct. 10, 1862. 3m

The Cheapest

CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Coatings, Jeans, Cord, Flannels, Blankets, Gloves, Hosiery, and a large lot of CARPETING, to be had at the cheap cash store of

Nov. 3, 1862. GEO. ARNOLD.

New Fall and Winter

GOODS.—A. SCOTT & SON have in store and are now selling as cheap as the cheapest a good assortment of Dry Goods, consisting of Ladies' Dress Goods, such as Merinoes, Cobergs, Delaines, Travelling Mixtures, Alpaccas, &c. Also—Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts, Over-coatings, Tweeds, Jeans, Flannels, &c., to which we invite the attention of buyers.—All we ask is an examination before purchasing elsewhere. A. SCOTT & SON.

Nov. 3, 1862.

Ready-made Clothing.

GEORGE ARNOLD has now got up his fall and winter stock of Clothing, consisting of Over Coats, in great variety, very cheap,

Dress Coats,
Business Coats,
Monkey Jackets,
Pantaloons, Vests,
Shirts, Drawers, &c., &c.

All of our own manufacture, and done up in the very best manner, and will be sold very cheap. Give us a call.

Gettysburg, Nov. 3, 1862.

Notice.

JACOB SHEELY'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Jacob Sheely, late of Union twp., Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Oxford township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

ABRAHAM SHEELY, *Executor.*

Nov. 3, 1862. 6t*

COTTON GLOVES, for Men and Boys, can be had cheap at SCHICK'S.

The Muse.

THE DRAFTED WIDE-AWAKE.

I was a glorious Wide-Awake,
All marching in a row;
And wore a shiny oil-cloth cape,
About two years ago.
Our torches flared with turpentine,
And filled the streets with smoke;
And we were sure, what'er might come,
Secession was a joke.
O, if I then had only dreamed
The things that now I know,
I ne'er had been a Wide-Awake
About two years ago.

I said the South would never dare
To strike a single blow;
I thought that they were cowards then,
About two years ago.
And so I marched behind a rail,
Armed with a wedge and maul;
With honest Abe upon a flag,
A boatman gaunt and tall.
O, if I then had only dreamed
The things which now I know,
I ne'er had been a Wide-Awake
About two years ago.

My work was good, my wages high,
And bread and coal was low;
The silver jingled in my purse
About two years ago.
In peace my wife and children dwelt,
Happy the live-long day,
And war was but the fearful curse
Of countries far away.
O, if I then had only dreamed
The things which now I know,
I ne'er had been a Wide-Awake
About two years ago.

My wife sits pale and weeping now,
My children crying low;
I did not think to go to war
About two years ago.
And no one now will earn their food,
No one will be their shield;
God help them when I lie in death
Upon the bloody field!
O, if I then had only dreamed
The things which now I know,
I ne'er had been a Wide-Awake
About two years ago.

One brother's bones half-buried lie
Near the Antietam's flow;
He was a merry, happy lad
About two years ago.
And where the Chickahominy
Moves slow towards the sea,
Was left another's wasted corpse—
I am the last of three.
O, if I then had only dreamed
The things which now I know,
I ne'er had been a Wide-Awake
About two years ago.

Just now I saw my torch and cape,
Which once made such a show:
They are not now what once they seemed
About two years ago.
I thought I carried Freedom's light
In that smoky, flaming brand;
I've learned I bore destruction's torch—
That wedge has split the land.
O, if I then had only dreamed
The things which now I know,
I ne'er had been a Wide-Awake
About two years ago.

Miscellaneous.

SPEECH OF EX-GOVERNOR MOREHEAD, OF KENTUCKY.

History of an Interview of Southern Politicians with Mr. Lincoln.

The Liverpool *Mercury*, of Oct. 13th, contains a speech of Ex Governor Morehead, of Kentucky, on the Secession of the Southern States. The following part of it is an important contribution to the history of the months preceding the outbreak of the civil war. Mr. Morehead, after assuring his audience that he was originally a Union man and opposed to Secession, continued:

When the Legislature of Kentucky, in my absence, elected me unanimously to go as one of the delegates to the Peace Conference, I accepted the office and went to the City of Washington, hoping, as our old mother State, Virginia, had made the call, and as all the slaveholding States that then remained in the Union would send delegates, and perhaps those in the North would also send delegates, that we might be able to obtain such guarantees as would avert, at least, a fraticidal war. We failed in that. Every offer that was made on the part of the South was indignantly spurned by the representatives from the Northern States. Men said in that Convention that they would see the Union shattered into ten thousand pieces before they would give one solitary guarantee. In that state of affairs and knowing the course that Mr. Seward—who, it had been announced to us, was to be the Premier of the incoming Administration—had pursued, I met him, and I do not deem it improper to say here, as I have said on other occasions, that he pledged his sacred honor that there should be no collision between the North and the South. (Hear, hear.) "Nay," said he, "Governor Morehead," laying his hand on my shoulder to make it more emphatic, "let me once hold the reins of power firmly in my hands, and if I don't settle this matter to the entire satisfaction of the South in sixty days I will give you my head for a foot ball." (Hear, hear.) Although I confess I had but little confidence in Mr. Seward, I thought it utterly impossible that an honorable man could make pledges of this kind and so shortly afterward violate them in the most shameless manner. Shortly after that Mr. Lincoln came to Washington City in the manner that you have all read of, and his particular and intimate friend, Judge Logan, called to see me before breakfast one morning, before I had got out of my bed, and announced to me, as a secret, the fact and manner of his arrival in Washington, speaking in terms of indignation against those who had advised a course of that sort, and stated at the same time that Mr. Lincoln—with whom I served in Congress, and with whom I was always upon very intimate terms—mentioned my name first of all after he had met him, and desired an interview with me. I said to Judge Logan that I would prefer that other gentlemen should be with me, and not have the interview alone, and he stated that Mr. Lincoln had also named other gentlemen. The gentlemen selected as the persons to meet him were, Mr. W. C. Rives, of Virginia, formerly United States Minister to France; Judge Sumner, from the same State; General Donovon, from Missouri, who distinguished himself in the Mexican war, and myself and Mr. Guthrie, who had been Secretary of the Treasury in Mr. Pierce's administration. At 12 o'clock his friends having ascertained that he was in the city, the room was crowded, and Judge Logan came to us and informed us that we must defer the meeting until we could have it with him alone. Several days elapsed. We did meet him at 9 o'clock at night, and had a conversation of several hours' duration with him. I took occasion shortly afterward, as well as I could, to write down that conversation. The substance of it was this:

Mr. Lincoln commenced the conversation, after receiving us very kindly; said he was accidently elected as President of the United States: that he had never aspired to a position of that kind; that it had never entered his head it was true: but that from the fact of his having made a race for the Senate of the United States with Judge Douglas, in the State of Illinois, his name became prominent, and he was accidently selected and elected afterward as President of the United States; that running that race in a local election his speeches had been published; and that any one might examine his speeches, and they would find that he had said nothing against the interests of the South. He defied them to point out any one sentence in all the various addresses that he had made in that canvass that could be tortured into enmity against the South, except, he remarked, one expression, namely, that "a house divided against itself must fall: they must either be all Slave or all Free States" and he said that he explained afterward that that was an abstract opinion, and never intended to be made the basis of his political action.—He remarked at the same time that the clause in the Constitution of the United States requiring fugitive slaves to be delivered up was a constitutional provision, was a part of the organic law of the land, and that he would execute that with more fidelity than any Southern man that they could possibly find, and he could not imagine what was the cause of the deep and apparently settled enmity that existed toward him throughout the entire South, looking at me, at the time, as if to invite an answer from me. I replied that he was very much mistaken if he supposed that the deep, pervading feeling throughout the South originated in any personal enmity toward himself; that I did not suppose that there was any feeling of that kind on the part of an individual in the South: that he was the representative of a great party—of a mere sectional party—elected on a platform which they considered would, if carried out, be the destruction of their dearest and best rights; and that it is on that account, and that alone—on the attempt to throw common Government, the Government for all the States, in antagonism to the interests of a portion of the very States whose Government it was—which was the cause of the deep and settled feeling which existed throughout the entire South. We appealed to him then to give the guarantees which were demanded by the Southern men in that Peace Conference, representing to him that it was in his power, that he was that time a power in the State, that he held in the hollow of his hand the destiny of millions of people, that if he said that the guarantee should be made and would make it, there would be no difficulty in carrying out any programme that might be adopted. He said that he was willing to give a constitutional guarantee that slavery should not be molested in any way, directly or indirectly, in the States; that he was willing to go further, and give a guarantee that it should not be molested in the District of Columbia; that he would go still further, and say that it should not be disturbed in the docks, arsenals, ports, and other places within the slaveholding States; but as for slavery in the territories, that his whole life was dedicated in opposition to its extension there; that he was elected by a party which had made that a portion of its platform, and he should consider that he was betraying that party if he ever agreed, under any state of the case, to allow slavery to be extended in the territories.

We pointed out to him that there was not an acre of territory belonging to the United States where the foot of a slave could ever tread; that there were natural laws which would forbid slavery going into New Mexico, a mountaneous region; and to the colder regions of the North; and that it was utterly impossible that Slavery could ever extend there; and we denied that a common government had power to make the prohibition, and asked him why, if he was a really true sincere Union man, have an empty prohibition, when the laws of nature were a stronger prohibition than any that could be passed by act of Congress? [Hear.] That he waived by saying that he was committed on this subject. Then it was that I replied to him, "Mr. President, you say you were accidently selected and elected by a party. You were the candidate of the party; but when you were elected, sir, I thought—I have been taught to believe—that you were President of the Union. I opposed you sir," I said to him, "with all the zeal and energy of which I was master. I endeavored to prevent your election, not because I had any personal feelings of enmity toward you, but because I believed that it would lead to the very result we now witness. I opposed you sir, but you are my President; you have been elected according to the forms of the Constitution, and you are the President of the people of the United States, and I think some little deference is due to the opinions of those who constitute the majority, according to the vote that had been polled, of 1,100,000 men in the United States." He at once rather briskly said: "If he was a minority President he was not the first, and that at all events he had obtained more votes than we could muster for any other man." I think as near as I can recollect, those are about his identical words. I responded at once to him that I did not intend to recall to him that he was a minority President, but simply to announce the broad fact that he was the President, not of the men who voted for him, but of the whole people of the United States—the party with 1,100,000 majority, as well as the minority party, by whom he was elected, ought to be consulted by him. Gen. Donovan here interposed and presented three alternate propositions to him.

First, that he might remain perfectly idle and passive, and let the disintegration of the States go on as it had gone on; second, give guarantees such as were asked and bring the whole power of the Administration to bear in obtaining those guarantees; or, third, resort to coercion and attempt to force the seceding States into obedience. He illustrated very distinctly and clearly these three propositions.—When the conversation had slackened a little, I ventured to appeal to him, in a manner in which I never appealed to any other man and never expect to do again. I said that as to the last proposition I desired to say one word—that I trusted and prayed to God that he would not resort to coercion; that if he did, the history of his Administration would be written in blood and all the waters of the Atlantic Ocean could never wash it from his hands.—["Hear, hear," and applause.] He asked me what I would do, the revenue and the taking back of the forts which he said belonged to the United States. I replied that that was the only mode in which it was possible that he could under the Constitution, resort to coercion—by an attempt to collect the revenue and to take back the forts. He had placed himself in a chair with rounds to it, with his feet upon the highest round—a long, lanky man, with very large side whiskers, with his elbows upon his knees, and his hands upon the sides of his face, in an attitude of listening, and when he would speak he would drop his head. Dropping his hands and raising his head, he said he would tell me a little anecdote which had happened when he first came to the bar. An old man, he said, had applied to him to bring him a suit, and made out a capital case, as he thought, but when the evidence was detailed before the jury it was the worst case that he ever listened to, and while the evidence was going on the old man came, listening to the evidence himself, and whispered in his ear, "Guv it up."—[Laughter.] "Now," said he, "Governor, wouldn't this be guvin' it up?" I assure you, Mr. Chairman, I don't present it in any light different from that in which it actually occurred—none whatever. I said to him, "Mr. President, it may be said that it would be 'guvin' it up,' but hadn't you better be 'guvin' it up,' without bloodshed than drench this land with blood, and then have to 'guv it up?'" [Applause.]—He then asked what he was to do with his oath of office. He said he had sworn to see the laws faithfully executed, and, addressing himself to me, he said:

"I would like to know from you what I am to do with my oath of office." I said to him that he had taken a solemn oath to see the laws faithfully executed; but that Congress was then in session, and application had been made to Congress to give to the President of the United States the power to collect the revenue by armed vessels outside of the ports, and Congress had refused to give that power. "If," I said, "Congress fails to give the necessary power, Mr. President, to you to collect the revenue by vessels outside the ports, how are you to collect it? Do you think that you can send a Collector to the port of Charleston, to the port of Savannah, or of New Orleans, to collect the revenue? Is it not an impossibility, and does your oath bind you to do a thing that is impossible? As to the forts, that is a matter within your discretion, sir. You can withdraw the troops if you please. You are the Commander-in-Chief, and it belongs to you either to keep them there or to withdraw them totally, and prevent a collision, and a consequent deadly and ruinous war." "Well," said he, raising himself again, "I will only answer you by telling you a little anecdote which struck me—excuse me," said he, "which struck me as you were going on. It is from Æsop's fables, and, doubtless, in your schoolboy days, you have read it. Æsop, you know," said he, "illustrates great principles often by making mute animals speak and act, and, according to him, there was a lion once that was desperately in love with a beautiful lady, and he courted the lady, and the lady became enamored of him, and agreed to marry him, and the old people were asked for their consent. They were afraid of the power of the lion, with his long and sharp claws and his tusks, and they said to him: 'We can have no objection to so respectable a personage as you, but our daughter is frail and delicate, and we hope you will submit to have your claws cut off and your tusks drawn, because they might do very serious injury to her.' The lion submited, being very much in love. His claws were cut off and his tusks drawn, and they took clubs then and knocked him on the head." [Laughter.] I replied, I think, about in substance this—that it was an exceedingly interesting anecdote, and very *apropos*, but not altogether a satisfactory answer to me, and then, said to him, "Mr. Lincoln, this to me sir, is the most serious and all absorbing subject that has ever engaged my attention as a public man. I deprecate and look to the injury that it is to do, not only to my section—that I know is to be desolated and drenched in blood—but I look to the injury that it is to the cause of humanity itself, and I appeal to you, apart from these jests, to lend us your aid and countenance in averting a calamity like that." Before he replied, Mr. Rives, of Virginia, got up. We had, before that, conversed sitting in a semicircle round the President; but Mr. Rives rose from his chair, and with a dignity and eloquence that I have seldom heard surpassed in the course of my life, he appealed to him. I could not pretend to give even the substance of his speech, but I remember that he told him that he was then a very old man; that there never had been a throb of his heart but was in favor of the perpetuation of the Union; that he came there with a hope and a wish to perpetuate it, and that all his efforts had been exerted in endeavoring to procure such guarantees as would perpetuate it; but that he desired to say to him—and he said it with a trembling voice—in order that he might know, and not say hereafter that he was not fully warned, that he agreed with every word I had said with regard to the horrors of this anticipated war, and that if he did resort to coercion, Virginia would leave the Union and join the seceding States. "Nay, Sir," he said, "old as I am, and dearly as I have loved this Union, in that event I go with all my heart and soul." Mr. Lincoln jumped up from his chair, as Mr. Rives was standing, advanced one step toward him and said, "Mr. Rives, if Virginia will stay in I will withdraw the troops from Fort Sumter." Mr. Rives stepped back and said: "Mr. President, I have no authority to speak for Virginia. I am one of the humblest of her sons; but if you do that, it will be one of the wisest things you have ever done. Do that and give us guarantees, and I can only promise you that whatever influence I possess shall be exerted to promote the Union, and restore it to what it was." We then all of us got up and were standing. I was on the outer circle. He said: "Well, gentlemen, I have been wondering very much whether, if Mr. Douglas or Mr. Bell had been elected President, you would have dared to talk to him as freely as you have to me." I did not exactly hear the answer, but I am told that Mr. Guthrie answered him about in this way: "Mr. President, if General Washington occupied the seat that you will soon fill, and it had been necessary to talk to him as we have to you to save such a Union as this, I for one should talk to him as we have to you."—[Hear, hear.] That closed the conversation.

SWINDLING THE SOLDIERS.

The Northampton *Gazette* says it has good authority for the following statement: "A soldier was taken sick and sent to a hospital. When he began to recover, he craved some little delicacy to soothe his nauseated palate, and asked for some currant jelly. He was told that he could have the jelly, but he must pay for it. He could have a pot of jelly for $2. He had but two dollars in his pocket, and with that he was in hopes of reaching his home, as soon as he was able to travel. He told his attendants that he had but two dollars, and that he did not need the whole jar of jelly, a small part would be sufficient. No, he must take the whole or none, and he must pay two dollars for it. Finally the invalid bought the jelly, and on removing the covering he discovered, to his great astonishment, within the wrapper, a note directed to himself, and that this very jar of jelly had been sent by his own family to him.—This is but one among the many outrages perpetrated by the unprincipled men who are found in the army."

The Prince de Joinville on the American War.—The Prince de Joinville has just published in the Paris Revue des Deux Mondes, an interesting as well as a very remarkable paper on the subject of the campaign he recently made, with his two royal nephews, by the side of General McClellan. At the close of the Prince's narrative occurs the following striking passage:

"If the struggle between the two sections now in arms should be prolonged, if the solution of their great conflict should be much further postponed, then evils of another character may spring from it. Urged on by the passions and the necessities of the struggle, the Federal government may proclaim the abolition of slavery, and may even be impelled to employ a terrible means of carrying on the war, by arming the slaves against their masters. But such a measure apart from its features of violence and barbarity, would be of no profit to those who should adopt it. It would lead to irrepressible divisions in the bosom of the Northern States far more beneficial than injurious to the secession cause."

Fruit as Medicine.—Ripe fruit is the medicine of nature: nothing can be more wholesome for man or child, though green fruit is, of course, rank poison. Strawberries are favorites with all classes, and constitute a popular luxury. Who can tell the number of disordered livers and digestive apparatuses generally restored by that fruit? After them we do homage especially to peaches, and apples and grapes. We once knew a person who, believing himself in decline, determined to eat from four to six ripe apples per day, and note the result; in three months he was well. We know of another who was in general ill health that commenced the habit of drinking a glass of plain cider every morning, and never had a day's illness for twenty-five years thereafter.—Such remedies are simple enough.—*Scientific American.*

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

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OUR FLAG!

The union of lakes—the union of lands—
The Union of States none would sever;
The union of hearts—the union of hands—
And the Flag of our Union forever!

H. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA:

MONDAY MORNING, DEC. 1, 1862.

A REMARKABLE REVELATION.

We publish this morning an extract from a speech lately delivered in Liverpool, England, by Ex Gov. Morehead, of Kentucky, to which we direct the reader's attention. Gov. Morehead, our readers will probably remember, was a Whig of the school of Clay and Crittenden, and always a Union man up until the positive refusal of the present Administration to arrest dissolution and civil war. The reader will perceive that the speaker's revelation is merely a recital of what took place between himself and colleagues to the Peace Convention and President Lincoln and Secretary Seward; it presents an inside view of the history of the present Administration's dealing with the rebellion in its incipient stages, which has not yet been furnished by any other quarter.

The reader who has, for the last eighteen months, been reading denunciations of the "imbecility" of the closing months of the late Administration, will please contrast it with the first months of the present. What appeared to be imbecility was an anxiety to avert civil war—a policy approved of both by Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward until their counsels were over-ruled by those of their party, who declared that "blood letting would do the country good." We have had this "blood letting" and the dullest among us is quite capable of understanding the condition of the patient. Had President Lincoln and his Premier used but a little of their power and influence, the Peace Convention would have been able to make terms for a restoration of harmony between the sections, and laid the foundation of a lasting peace.

☞An order has been issued from the War Department for the release of all persons now under arrest on the charge of discouraging enlistments. The same order also authorizes the discharge of such persons as have been arrested by the loyal Governors or military authorities in the States in rebellion, the parties so released to give their parole to do no act of hostility against the government of the United States, nor render aid to its enemies, and to remain subject to military surveillance. The order does not apply to any person who has been in arms against the government.

☞Many a lawless and brutal act has been done by a *mob* that no single man of the gathering would dare do if he could be held to account for it as an "individual." There would be but few riots, still fewer burnings by mobs, and no murders by "Lynch law," if the ruffian who strikes the first blow, who casts the first stone, or who lights the first match, did not sink his identity and escape responsibility by acting, not as an "individual," but "in concert with others."—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

That is the fact. The *Inquirer* has written the truth about the lawless character of its party in about as few words as it could be written. And yet these are the characters that it has been accustomed to laud as "loyal citizens."

☞An American gentleman in Paris relates a conversation he had with Marshal Neil, Engineer-in-Chief of the army of France, who conducted the siege of Sebastopol. The Marshal declared "he had followed all the movements of McClellan with a most critical eye, and he had no hesitation in saying that his admirable conduct placed him in the first rank of either ancient or modern Generals."

A Fool's Argument.—The New York *Tribune* insinuates that it "impeaches the loyalty of Gen. McClellan that the rebels have uniformally spoken of him as our greatest General." This is pretty logic. We have said the same thing of Stonewall Jackson among the rebel Generals. Does the Southern press call him a traitor for it?—Bah!

☞President Lincoln has issued a Proclamation requesting a proper observance of the Sabbath in the army. He should have addressed it to those preachers who curse the Constitution, and disgust their hearers from week to week, by their Abolition treason against both their country and their God.

☞The Harrisburg *Telegraph* thinks they lost the recent elections because they played the hypocrite, trying to carry water on both shoulders, instead of boldly avowing themselves Abolitionists, as they undoubtedly are. "Had they stood up before the world boldly as Republicans—that is, *anti-slavery men*," and supported the President's "anti-slavery policy," the *Telegraph* thinks they "would have succeeded infinitely better." We thought they stuck up for the nigger pretty well.—*Patriot & Union.*

Heavy Specie Shipments for Europe.—The steamships City of Baltimore, for Liverpool, and New York, for Southampton and Bremen, which sailed from New York on Saturday week, took out $1,589,409 in specie.

Going into Active Service.—The drafted men in camp in Pennsylvania, the Philadelphia Ledger says, will soon have an opportunity of seeing active service. They are all to be ordered to the seat of war, and preparations are now being made to furnish them for an early start.

A Terrible Death.—Joseph Kellerman and family, who immigrated from Bedford county to Anderson county, Kansas, about four years ago, were again proceeding further west, when they were overtaken by prairie fires, which consumed him and his wife and two little boys.

☞The political prisoners in Fort Lafayette have been released, including Pierre Soule.

FREEMEN, WHAT SAY YOU?

A new feature has been added to the already infamous system of arbitrary political arrests. It has been the custom to arrest men without authority, to deny them the privileges of the *habeas corpus*, to refuse them a trial or even a knowledge of the charges against them; but this is all eclipsed by the infamous addition of an oath, which was recently administered to a large number of political prisoners, who were liberated from a confinement to which their national and constitutional sentiments had consigned them. They were forced to SWEAR *that they would not institute nor cause to be instituted any suits against any authorities of the United States or of any loyal State for their imprisonment.*—Thus they were not only deprived of their liberty and the rights of trial, but were actually forced to SWEAR AWAY their rights for redress, and even to swear away their liberties in a free country! Can it be that honest freemen will longer adhere to or act with a party that thus seeks to destroy the very life of a free government?

Every one knows, and no man can deny, that the Democratic party has fought the Abolitionists for years in defence of the Union. Every one knows that it is now as it ever has been, the real Union party. It is because its members will not go in for sectional and universal destruction, instead of trying to restore national feeling and keeping our exertions within the bounds of a true Union policy, that they are arrested by Abolition minions and made to swear away their rights under a free government!

The prisoners say they were twice taken before the Judge Advocate for hearing, but remanded without any light being thrown upon the cause of their mysterious incarceration, or without being heard in their own defence! They were obliged to furnish their own provisions and were not permitted to hold private converse with those visiting them. Their correspondence was watched and it was only by stratagem that they could communicate with their friends at home, as their letters were read, destroyed, returned or confiscated. The lives of the prisoners were constantly endangered by the guard in the barrack below, several balls having come up into the prisoners' apartment, discharged from muskets. One of the prisoners exhibited his shawl to the editor of the Pittsburg *Post*, perforated with twelve balls. Freemen, what say you to such proceedings as these? Can it be that honest men or christians will longer associate with such a party?—*Sunbury Democrat.*

NO STATESMAN—NO GENERAL.

It has been stated by a number of our exchange papers within the past week, that Schuyler Colfax would be invited in a very short time, to accept of a position in Mr. Lincoln's cabinet, and that John Charles Fremont would be intrusted again in the course of a few days, with a very important command in the Army.

We hope these statements will prove unfounded, as neither of the gentlemen named possess the qualifications for the places which rumor has assigned them, and both lack the confidence of the people. Hostility to the institution of slavery has made both of them what they are, with a certain class, who believe that, of itself, to be paramount to statesmanship and military genius.

Colfax is exclusively a man of one idea. The negro affords him food for all his thoughts, and Emancipation or Abolition are the means with him of crushing out the rebellion and conducting the Government in the smoothest possible manner.

Fremont would bankrupt the nation by his extravagance, and after he has so clearly demonstrated the fact, in several instances, that he possesses no military qualifications whatever, it would be the height of folly for this very Administration which almost drove him disgracefully into retirement, and suspended him from his command, to place him in a more important military position than ever.

The suspicions of the conservative element of the country are justly aroused at these things, and they wish to be informed whether such a man as General McClellan, who never lost a battle and won many, is to be displaced, and such a wasteful and incompetent fellow as Fremont be elevated to a highly honorable and responsible position? Colfax is no Statesman—neither is Fremont a General.—*Frederick Union.*

Free Colored Population at the North.—It is stated that, in the course of a few days, a delegation of workingmen and mechanics, representing the trades of New York, will proceed to Washington, bearing with them a petition against such a course of public policy as will be likely to add to the free negro population of the Northern cities.

Prophecy of Gen. Jackson.—Said the old hero to a friend at the Hermitage, a short time before his death:

"The Abolition party is a disloyal organization. Its pretended love for freedom means nothing more or less than civil war and dissolution of the Union. Honest men of all parties should unite to expose their intentions and arrest their progress."

Time has proven that the old veteran knew pretty nearly what he was talking about.

☞A lady went to Washington several weeks ago, to visit her husband, who is in the army, and while stopping at a hotel, she observed that the blankets upon the bed had a familiar look, and on examination discovered her own name on the margin, and recognized them as the same she had sent to her husband some time previous, but which he had never received.

☞A question which Maj. Gen. Halleck won't answer:

If, before Corinth, you laid ninety days,
Pleasing the foe with *masterly* delays,
Failing, at last, to beat 'em;
How long should you have given "Little Mac,"
To make all ready for a grand attack,
From the day he won "Antietam?"

☞The Springfield Republican, the most influential Republican paper in the Union, tells us: "There can be no doubt that the voters of New York have decided against emancipation as a war measure."

☞If our fathers didn't intend the Constitution for war times, why didn't they make a pair of Constitutions—one for war and the other for peace!

☞For several days before the issuing of the proclamation, the President was observed to be in a brown study.—*Ex.*

Yes; a John Brown study.—*Louisville Democrat.*

ABOLITION PROMISES.

During the campaign of 1860, the Abolitionists promised the working men, in the event of Lincoln's election, *peaceful* and *prosperous* times, with plenty of work, high wages, and a *reduction of the prices* of the actual necessaries of life. Instead of *peace*, our country is distracted and divided by a bloody civil war. Instead of *prosperous times*, nearly all the manufactories and workshops which are not engaged in filling contracts for the Army and Navy, have been compelled to suspend operations. Instead of *reduction of the prices* of the actual necessaries of life, all the articles which are used by the working men and which are essential to their comfort and support, have gone up 50 and 100 to 300 per cent.

Below we present a list of articles, and the prices at which they sold under the administration of Buchanan, and also the prices at which they are now selling under Lincoln's administration:

	Buchanan.	Lincoln.
Green Coffee	12½ cents per lb.	30 cents.
Brown Coffee	16 do.	35 do.
Tea	36 to 50 do.	62½ to $1 25
Refined Sugar	10 do.	16 cents.
Brown do.	6 do.	12 do.
Molasses	12 cents per qt.	16 do.
Rice	5 cents per lb.	9 do.
Unb'l'd Muslin	16 cents per yard.	25, 27 cts.
Cant. Flannel	12½ do.	27 do.
Woolen do.	40 to 45 do.	60, 65 do.
Wool	25 to 30 cts. per lb.	85 cents.
Calico	11 to 12 cts. per yd.	20, 25 cts.
Satinet	37½ to 75 cts.	$1, $1 25.
Cloth	$4 25	$6 00.
Coal	$3 00	$5 00.

In addition to the above articles, we may add that Boots, Shoes and Gaiters, both coarse and fine, are now selling from 20 to 25 per cent. higher than under the administration of President Buchanan, and the tendency is still upward. So much for Abolition promises. The tariff so long talked of by monopolies is now here and the poor men pay it.—*Sunbury Democrat.*

ELECTION OUTRAGES IN DELAWARE.

A bold attempt was made in Delaware to overawe the voters and carry the State election for the Republicans by military terror. The Administration thought it important that a border slave State should present a show of indorsing its emancipation policy. Soldiers from other States, enlisted to fight the rebels, were used to repel Democrats from the polls and to frighten and coerce timid voters. The following statement, copied from the Philadelphia *Evening Journal*, presents a part of the facts:

"The information which we have from Delaware shows that a most shameful outrage has been committed against the freedom of the elective rights of that State.—On Monday afternoon four companies of the Maryland Home Guards, under Col. Wallace, (gentlemen whose patriotism prompts them to refuse peremptorily to leave their State to fight their Southern foes, but does not restrain them from the invasion of the soil of a sister State for political purposes), encamped at Seaford.

"Shortly afterwards three steamboats loaded with soldiers, among whom were the Sixth New York and the Twelfth Pennsylvania Cavalry, arrived at the same town.—Thence they were conveyed by railroad and wagons to every voting precinct in Kent and Sussex counties, and, except at Seaford, where General Wool was in person, placed under the orders of the most unscrupulous advocates of the Abolition party. In some of the precincts the Democrats were driven away from the polls, as in Baltimore Hundred, in Sussex county; in others, the most prominent and influential Democrats were arrested and kept under guard until the polls were closed.

"The only disturbance which occurred at these polls was caused by the Hon. G. P. Fisher, the Abolition candidate for Congress, who attacked and threw down a Democrat named Weeks. In most of the precincts Democrats were not allowed to accompany voters to the polls, while Abolitionists took forcible possession of all timid voters, surrounded them with soldiers, and forced them to vote their ticket."

The fact that this unwarrantable interference with the freedom of elections failed of its purpose does not mitigate its guilt.—The Democratic candidates for Governor and member of Congress, had the polls been free, would have had 1,500 or 2,000 majority. It is consoling to know that this nefarious scheme of carrying an election for the Administration by military terror proved abortive; but it is nevertheless an act which no right-thinking man can contemplate without indignation. The only safeguard of our rights is in the fact that the defeat of the Republican party was so general. If only two or three of the smaller States had gone Democratic, the elections in those States would probably have been annulled by the arrest of the new officers on trumped up charges of treason.—*N. Y. World.*

Important Letter from Gen. Lee to Gen Halleck.—The New York World has a letter from Washington which mentions a rumor that Gen. Lee, of the Confederate army, has recently addressed a formal communication to Gen. Halleck touching the emancipation proclamation of President Lincoln. The letter says:

It is urged by Gen. Lee that in case the proclamation is not withdrawn the Confederate military authorities, sorely against their will, but strong in the justice of their position, will be compelled to retaliate in the sternest manner upon all the Union prisoners that fall into their hands. It is not specified what punishment will be inflicted, but it is distinctly intimated that if, through the instigation of the Federal troops, any women or children are murdered by infuriated negroes, an equal number of Union troops will be promptly put to death.

☞The colored men, Reuben and David Long, recently tried in Greensburg, for having ravished a respectable married lady, residing in Westmoreland county, have been convicted.

A Soldier Killed by a Negro.—A few days ago a soldier, belonging to the regular service, and stationed at Carlisle barracks, was shot by a negro and mortally wounded.—The negro was arrested.

☞One man, dodging around between Columbia and Schuylkill counties, was enrolled in three different districts, and drafted in all three!

☞Concerning the drafting of gamblers for soldiers, Vanity Fair thinks they would not be of much service, except in the case of another Indian outbreak, when it would be quite the thing to send a brigade of Blacklegs to fight the Blackfeet.

DISTRESSING SUICIDE.—A woman named Ellen Moss, committed suicide at Pittsburg, the other day, by taking laudanum. The husband of the deceased joined the army some time ago, and having been killed in one of the recent battles, she took the matter deeply to heart.

☞The "draft" is death on the lawyers—it took all but one in Tamaqua. They'll be good fellows on a *charge!*

FROM FREDERICKSBURG.

The Federal army, under Burnside, is on one bank of the Rappahannock, (opposite Fredericksburg,) and the Rebel army, under Lee, on the other. A heavy battle, and one of the most important of the war, is expected to come off there very soon. It may be in progress at this moment.

☞The latest news represents everything as quiet. The railroad from Aquia Creek to Falmouth has been completed, and Burnside's army is receiving supplies over it.

Gen. Sigel's scouts report Jackson at Upperville, a rebel cavalry force, supposed to be White's, occupying Warrenton, Waterloo Bridge and Aldie, and that they are sending out pickets in all directions. It is supposed that Jackson is trying to get in between Burnside and Sigel.

Falmouth, Va. Nov. 26, 1862.—The presumption is that in a very few days we will have a battle in this vicinity that will eclipse all others of this war in regard to ferocity and fierceness. There is not the slightest doubt but the enemy are in great force on the other side of the river—equal if not superior to our own in point of numbers.

I have reason to believe that General Lee is in command, in person, of the whole rebel army of the Potomac, exceeding, without doubt, 125,000 men. This is no fancy of the brain. Their camp fires can be seen, extending at least ten miles along the river, and, from observation, five miles back into the country. This is a powerful army to intercept another army in crossing a river.

THE DETECTIVE AND SPY SYSTEM.

The recent developments in the case of Mrs. Brinsmade have justly awakened the people to a sense of their ignominy and their danger. The odious spy system, so detested by the populations of every European despotism, and so abhorrent to all the ideas of a free people, receives a remarkable illustration by the evidence produced on the investigation of the charges produced against Police Superintendent Kennedy. It is shown to be the most dangerous and hideous machinery ever invented against the rights and liberties of the human race.

This abomination was inaugurated by the War Department, and is at this moment in full blast. It is a disgrace to any country claiming to be free. In a republic it is intolerable. In the United States it was wholly unknown till introduced by the War Department of the present administration. It is either a confession of misrule or weakness on the part of a government or it is insulting to the loyalty of the people. To such an extent is this base system carried that General McClellan has been dogged all through his campaigns by government spies, and at this moment the head spy, calling himself Allen, is on his track in this city. He is a man of very gentlemanly and bland appearance, and very like the Chevalier Wikoff. Those who know McClellan best know that it is impossible to impeach his loyalty and truth. But from the developments in the Brinsmade case, as well as from the records of the system in other countries, it is notorious that innocence is no protection against the machinations of detective adventurers who desire to distinguish themselves, and are not very scrupulous about what they say, do or swear. According to the testimony produced before the Police Commissioners, a guiltless man or woman might be kidnapped and imprisoned for weeks and months, and after all nobody would be responsible. The War Department cleans its skirts, Baker cleans his skirts, Kennedy cleans his skirts, and Bowles clears his. Each shifts the burden on the other, and nobody is to blame. We, however, have an opinion on the subject.—Baker, Kennedy and Bowles are mere tools of the system, and, when necessary, scapegoats. The responsible party is the War Department at Washington. The system, as carried out, is worse than any thing has ever prevailed in Russia, Austria or France. We appeal to the patriotism and the good sense of the President to put it down.—*New York Herald.*

☞The London *Times* says, "When we see the Democratic party in America making a show of force once more, struggling for utterance and yearning for the old free institutions of early America, we believe that in that party lies the only hope of peace to a great people and permanent prosperity to a mighty country. We have no great faith in the early termination of the war if the Republicans gain another term of power."

High Prices for Paper.—Writing papers of all kinds have risen to almost fabulous prices. The advance at the present time is *two hundred per cent.* over the price asked two months since, and printing papers nearly *one hundred per cent.* Foolscap paper, such as ordinarily sells for $2 37 per ream, is now held at $6, and all other kinds in proportion.

A Year of Jubilee.—The German Reformed Church will celebrate the year 1863 as the centennial celebration of the adoption of the Heidelburgh Catechism as the rule of its faith next to and explanatory of the Word of God, it having been adopted in the year 1563, three hundred years ago.—The entire year, we believe, is to be observed as a year of jubilee.

Illinois Coffee.—It is said that G. R. Hoffman, of Effingham county, Illinois, raised last year two bushels of coffee. The seed was sent him from Australia. The first year the plants were unproductive; the second year they bore a little, and produced a full crop the third year. He thinks thirty bushels can be grown per acre.

☞Corpus Christi, Galveston, and Sabine City on the coast of Texas, have recently been captured by the force under Commodore Farragut.

Election at Norwalk, Conn.—Norwalk, Conn. Nov. 24.—The Charter election to-day resulted in the choice of the entire Democratic ticket by a large majority.

For the Compiler.

WANTED.

A few so-called "Union Democrats" wanted, to go into the service of the Abolitionists, for an indefinite length of time.—A small bounty will be given, but no promise of office in the future. Not to be examined or sworn in. Deserters will be severely punished if caught. Mind that now.

Call at the office of the undersigned, in Democratic Row, No. 100.

ADAMS COUNTY.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

WE WANT WOOD.

☞Those of our patrons who intend paying their subscriptions in WOOD, will please forward it once, as the cold season is near at hand.

"CAMP GETTYSBURG" is getting along finely. From what we hear of the Camps at Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, and other places, we are led to believe that "Camp Gettysburg" is the best in the State—the draft being more fully represented, and the order and progress in discipline better. The men drill regularly, and all the business of the Camp goes as smoothly forward as could possibly be expected. Col. Lewis, the Commandant of the post, is not only a good military man, but he possesses good sense—a quality which does not necessarily follow the wearing of shoulder straps. He treats the men as they should be treated, and as a consequence his orders are cheerfully and well executed.—There has so far been very little severity necessary in the enforcement of discipline—and no one knows better than Col. Lewis how important it is to have discipline.

On Wednesday evening two Companies marched into Camp from Chambersburg—one from Franklin county, Capt. Funk, and the other from Cumberland county, Capt. Rupp.—Both were uniformed. They were two days on the march.

Our men received their uniforms on Thursday, and arms on Saturday. They now look like soldiers. We hope they will extend their Regimental parades to town frequently. No Regimental organization has yet been had.

It is reported that the Regiment is to be moved to Washington immediately, but no such order has been received by the Commandant.

The health of the Regiment is generally good. Surgeon Neely has probably fifteen patients in the Hospital, to whom he is unremitting in his attentions. The Regiment is fortunate in having his services—a fact which the men appreciate, because all seem to like him.

LADIES' FAIR.—The Ladies of the Church of St. Francis Xavier purpose holding a Fair in Stevens & Buehler's Hall, for the purpose of liquidating the debt on the Church, to commence the day before Christmas, and continue probably a week. They are making the largest preparations for the occasion, and we can promise all who attend a rich affair of the kind.

THE BANK OF GETTYSBURG.—On Monday last George Savage, Esq., was unanimously re-elected President of this always sound institution; T. D. Carson Esq., Cashier; and Col. John H. McClellan, Teller. We understand that the Bank has received a limited supply of the new Postal Currency, which will be furnished to applicants.

☞The following is a list of citizens of this county, who were carried off and made prisoners by Stuart's rebel cavalry, when they made their dash through this county:

Jno. B. Paxton, Jno. C. Martin, Sanford Stoodley, S. Shields Hunter, Abraham Stockslager, Nelson Boyd, Lewis Pittinger, Andrew Low, Andrew Warner, David Baker and Andrew Bartman.

They are now confined in the Libby prison in Richmond, where they are held as hostages. We are pleased to be able to state, however, that an effort is being made to have them released or exchanged. Influential friends have had an interview with Adjutant General Thomas, who assured them that he would give the subject his immediate attention, and that there was a fair prospect of having an exchange effected soon.

☞Thanksgiving, on Thursday, passed off as usual. The stores were closed, and business generally was suspended. Rev. Mr. Bucher preached to a full house in the German Reformed Church, and Rev. Mr. Warner in the Presbyterian—both in the morning.

☞The War Department has appointed a Provost Marshal for nearly every county in the State—S. S. McCleary for Adams. E. C. Lauman for York, &c. Their instructions will be given soon.

PROMOTED.—Captain Cyrus Diller, of Hanover has been appointed Lieut. Colonel of the 76th Pennsylvania regiment, in place of Colonel Wallace, who resigned on account of ill health.

☞The editor of the *Lorain County (Ohio) Gazette* is in high spirits over the result of the late elections, as the following items from his last issue show:

☞The Democrats now have abundance of States for the construction of pyramids. Illinois, however, is better adapted to this purpose than any other. Indeed, she furnishes all the material requisite for a "*Pyramid of Egypt.*"

☞A Republican exchange says: "You have beaten us now, but you will never do so again." This "reminds us of a little anecdote," as Abe Lincoln would say. This is the anecdote: "You can't do that again," as the pig said when the boy cut his tail off.

☞We are often asked, in view of the late elections, "What will Old Abe do?"—We don't know what he will do; but we are free to say what he *ought* to do. *He ought to have a Substitute.*

☞We hear very little talk of hanging Democrats any more. Indeed, since the late elections, it is believed that the Republican leaders *feel very much like hanging themselves.*

☞McClellan is removed. Were Poor Richard alive, he would probably amend his almanac thus: "*One* remove is as bad as a fire."

☞We suppose the new Commander-in-chief will not go into winter quarters.—Personally, we presume, Gen. *Burnside* will keep warm out of doors, and in any weather.

☞John W. Forney—a miserable besotted wretch—whose chief employment it has been for the last five years, to calumniate his benefactor—the man who educated, fed, and clothed him.

"*Put This in Your Pipe and Smoke It.*"—Tobacco, which a few weeks ago cost five cents a plug, now costs ten.

☞The correspondence between France, England and Russia, on the American intervention question, is published. France asks the other powers to join in such a step, but they decline, at least for the present, assuming that mediation would not be accepted.

☞The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Times* says the foreign *diplomats* are disgusted with the vulgar society of that city under the present dynasty, and are leaving to reside in New York.

☞It is believed in Baltimore that Gen. Schenck, of Ohio, will soon be appointed to supercede Gen. Wool. Schenck is a rank Abolitionist of the Giddings school, of Ohio, and the hero of the Vienna blunder.

☞The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Evening Post* says the President will take "strong ground in his forthcoming message in favor of emancipation." Of course he will.

☞The rebels have succeeded in running the blockade with a heavy iron-clad gunboat, at Charleston, South Carolina. It is supposed to have come from England.

ARMY LETTER.

CHEAT MOUNTAIN DIVISION,
New Creek, Nov. 21, '62.

Dear Compiler:—Since my letter from Buchanan we have been marching and wandering about so much that we have scarcely found time to eat, much less keep up my regular correspondence with you.

Our Brigade left Buchanan by Regiments and formed a junction at Beverly, a God-forsaken dirty little village, in Randolph county. Col. Hay accompanied us to that point, as commander, but here he took sick, when we were placed under the command of Col. Latham and started on our way towards Staunton.

Our Regiment, part of the 12th Virginia, and Battery B, taking the Staunton pike, while the other part of the 12th Va., with some Cavalry, went by way of Fort Elkwater. The 9th Va. of the 2d Brigade went by way of Franklin, all joining in Crab Bottom, Highland county.

It would take up too much space of your paper were I to give you the details of the expedition. I will give you only such as may prove interesting.

The morning after our arrival at Crab Bottom, Maj. Buehler was placed in command of Co's. A B & C., and ordered to proceed towards Franklin, with rations for the 9th Va., who were behind time in reaching their point of destination, and consequently were two days without rations.

The Battalion made a very rapid march, halting the first night in a rebel camp formerly occupied by a South Carolina Regiment, where the boys had an opportunity of enjoying a feast that even you would have relished, had you been marching in our footsteps for the week past.

We were now in a country where no Union man could live; all rabid secesh, men, women and children, where our money was of no account. Give them anything that promised to pay in the shape of money, except greenbacks, and you could buy all they had. In this valley thousands of cattle have been grazed for the rebel army.—Thousands of sheep yet cover the hill sides, furnishing the rebels with plenty of wool and elegant mutton; and why it is that these sheep are not captured for the use of our hungry boys I cannot say. This I know, our Battalion did not suffer for the want of anything the valley produced.—Every mess had chickens, geese, mutton, veal, and such rolls of elegant butter you never saw. To finish all, the boys brought in box after box of the finest honey I ever saw. It was a feast long to be remembered. No men were better prepared to appreciate the good things that night than the boys of the "Confiscating Battalion," for they had marched day after day, up and down these mountains, in snow and rain, with only half rations, were foot sore, weary and ready to do anything to get a good meal.

We captured about one hundred and fifty cattle and horses, several grey backs, who were quietly feeding cattle for the rebel army, and a few Bushwacks.

An accident of a very sad nature occurred to a member of Capt. Adair's Company, from your place, while crossing Webster Mountain. A gun in the hands of a man in the rear of John Colehouse went off, instantly killing him. He was the only son of Frederick Colehouse, of Mountjoy township, and was much respected by all his companions. His comrades buried him on the top of the mountains, in a very romantic place and placed a stone over his grave to mark the spot where he now rests so quietly. So here and there you find these little hand-marks that tell of the wanderings of our Regiment through the valleys and over the mountains of Virginia.

The men of this Regiment marched for twelve days as no Regiment in the service has marched. With no tents or shelter of any kind, short of rations, clothing all tattered and torn, through rain and storm, up the Cheat, down the Alleghenies, over rivers, overcoming every obstacle—bearing all this patiently, silently, and why? Because they are disciplined, and order with them is as sacred as the Bible. They know nothing but duty. Every man in the last twenty days has proven himself a veteran, a hero. All honor to the gallant men composing this grand old Regiment, no better can be found anywhere.

The Cheat Mountain Division is now together at this point, under the command of Gen. Milroy. We have all been brigaded again, and the first brigade under General Cluseret now consists of the 87th P. V., 10th and 12th Virginia and Battery B, 1st Va. Artillery. Our boys all love the "Gray Eagle" and would follow him anywhere.—Still they look back with pleasure to the time when they were under the plain, unostentatious, but gallant and heroic Kelley. They love and revere his name, and on the morning of our arrival at New Creek, when some of our warm-hearted, noble friends of the 23d Illinois, Col. Mulligan, reported we were to be with them, under Gen. Kelley, the morning air resounded with cheer after cheer for our own noble Kelley. He has no warmer, truer friends, than the boys of the 87th.

On Wednesday night, after our tents were pitched and the boys were enjoying themselves relating the scenes and incidents of our recent scout over the mountains, our camp was enlivened by a visit from the 23d Illinois, Col. Mulligan. These warm-hearted sons of Erin's Green Isle were so glad to have us among them again that they almost went beside themselves with joy.—Every manifestation of respect and esteem was shown us by officers and men and none evinced more pleasure than the gallant Mulligan. On Thursday night our boys formed a torch-light procession and marched through the camp of the Irish Brigade, and such a meeting and such a reception I never witnessed in my life. The procession closed in mass near Col. Mulligan's quarters, when the Col. appeared and welcomed us in one of the most eloquent speeches we ever heard. In concluding he stated that the drill and discipline of his Regiment was due to the example set them by our own boys from the old Keystone State.

Col. Hay is now absent at York, on the sick list. The boys are all awaiting his return with anxiety, as the old Col. is a great favorite with officers and men.

Lieut. Norris, of Co. F, is acting Adjutant of the Regiment, Lieut. Martin having been detailed as A. A. A. General, on Brig. Gen. Hay's staff.

Lieut. Hersh, of Co. I, was acting Quartermaster of the detachment sent to Franklin, under Col. Schall.

As the most faithful horse is always required to do the most work, so the 87th must soon be slushing about again, of which you shall be kept posted by Zoo-Zoo.

DISOBEDIENCE OF ORDERS.

It appears that McClellan *did* disobey orders, under the following circumstances.—The Albany *Argus* says:

While engaged in the battle of Antietam, McClellan received repeated instructions from Washington that Lee's movement up his front was but a feint, and that his design was to attack Washington with the main body of the rebel army. McClellan was instructed to fall back immediately to the defence of the capital!

If he had followed the order—begotten of ignorance and panic—he would have fallen back only to find his retreat converted to a rout, his army destroyed, and the rebels in possession of Maryland, with the isolated National Capital in their power.

He disregarded these unwise instructions, fought and won the battle, drove the enemy from Maryland and saved the Capital.

Discharged on Habeas Corpus.—On Wednesday a man named James Anderson, one of those drafted in this county, was taken before Judge McCandless, in the Circuit Court of the United States, at Pittsburg, on a writ of *habeas corpus*. His discharge was asked for on the ground that he was exempt from military duty, having attained his forty-fifth year on the 15th inst., and not having been sworn into the service of the United States. He established his age by an exhibition of the family Bible, in which his birth was recorded, and by the affidavit of his mother. After a full hearing of the case Judge McCandless ordered the discharge of the applicant.—*Greensburg Democrat.*

On What Terms the Confederates Will make Peace.—The following are the concluding sentences of a letter published in the London Times of the 29th ult., signed "H. C. Crittenden, of Nashville, Tenn.:"

We of the South are willing to say to the North: We will meet you half-way; will agree to a suspension of hostilities, that a convention of all the States may be called, and a settlement come to by its decision, by which we engage ourselves to abide, provided said convention be left to deliberate in absolute disconnection from and independent of government control and influence.

Such was the unanimous feeling of every prominent man whom I appealed to in the South within the past two months; for, be it said, I have just succeeded in "escaping"—escaping from my native land, from my home and all I hold dear on earth.

Profitable Speculation.—A man named Sensinger, in Wassenburg, had the misfortune to be drafted from this district, which so frightened him that he straightway came to this place and hired Mr. William Mohr, barber, as a substitute, paying him $1,000. Mr. Mohr proceeded to camp at Philadelphia, as per agreement, and prices coming down considerably, he in turn procured a second substitute to take *his* place at $400. He then returned home to this place, having made $600 by the operation. A profitable and clean *shave*, that was.—*Allentown Democrat.*

Pay in the French and English Army and Navy.—The annual pay of an English soldier averages $300, and that of a French $50. A French colonel (full pay) has $1,500, and an English $6,000. In France a vice admiral has $8,000, in England $12,000. The French rear-admiral receives $6,000 and the English $17,000. Few of our army and naval officers manage to live as cheaply as the French naval lieutenant, who has to find his own uniform and feed out of 120f. a month, or less than $300 a year.

☞In consequence of the present high price of printing materials, the cost of paper alone having within the last few weeks advanced thirty or forty per cent., we will be obliged to restrict our business *to those who pay us for what they receive.* We will therefore commence to *cut off* from our list a number of subscribers who are in arrears, and hand over their accounts to a magistrate for collection. This course will be an unpleasant one for all parties concerned, but we have no alternative.—*Adams Democrat.*

The Girls of New Hampshire.—Fourteen young women of Brentwood, New Hampshire, went a few nights since to the house of an aged farmer who has sent three sons to the war, and husked one hundred bushels of corn for him.

A Contract.—Horatio Lombard, of Chicago, has obtained from the War Department a contract to follow the army of the Potomac and collect the hides and tallow of all the cattle slaughtered for the use of the army. There was a good deal of competition, there being over forty bidders. Mr. Lombard's bid was $7 80 per head, and was accepted.

Important Decision.—Judge Swayne, who is holding the United States Circuit Court in Cleveland, Ohio, has made an important decision. He held that the law prescribing penalties for the issue of small notes or checks, to be used for currency, was illegal, and that, consequently, no prosecution could follow the issue of such notes.

Death of a Political Prisoner.—Mr. A. L. Fossenden, of Wisconsin, was ordered to be released from the military prison in St. Louis, unconditionally, on the 16th inst., "the charges against him not having been sustained." The order for his release arrived at the prison hospital on the same day of, but a few hours subsequent to, his death.

☞Counterfeit $5's were put in circulation in Philadelphia during the last week on the Lock Haven and Jersey Shore Banks. They are unlike the genuine.

☞Two kinds of eggs are used in making "Tom and Jerry," namely, hen's eggs and nutm eggs.

☞The Galveston News says that Sam Houston made a secession speech recently.

Special Notices.

Ayer's Pills.—Are you sick, feeble and complaining? Are you out of order with your system deranged and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and obstructs its natural functions.—These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering and disease. While in this condition, oppressed by the derangements, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again.—What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint, is also true in many of the deep-seated and dangerous distempers.—The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly and many of them surely, cured by the same means. None who know the virtues of these Pills will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure, such as Headache, Foul Stomach, Dyscentery, Bilious Complaints, Indigestion, Derangement of the Liver, Costiveness or Constipation. As a Dinner Pill they are both agreeable and effectual.

☞Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. PRICE 25 CENTS PER BOX.—FIVE BOXES FOR $1.

☞Sold by A. D. BUEHLER, and dealers everywhere. [Nov. 3, '62. 3m

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

THE MARKETS.

GETTYSBURG—SATURDAY LAST.

Flour	6 25 to 6 50
Rye Flour	4 75
White Wheat	1 25 to 1 35
Red Wheat	1 20 to 1 25
Corn	62
Rye	80
Oats	45
Buckwheat	60
Clover Seed	5 50
Timothy Seed	1 75 to 2 00
Flax Seed	1 75
Plaser of Paris	7 00
Plaster ground, per bag	1 00

BALTIMORE—FRIDAY LAST.

Flour	6 75 to 6 81
Wheat	1 38 to 1 80
Rye	93 to 1 06
Corn	60 to 72
Oats	36 to 66
Clover Seed	6 20 to 6 25
Timothy Seed	1 90 to 2 00
Beef Cattle, per hund	5 50 to 8 75
Hogs, per hund	6 00 to 6 50
Hay	18 00 to 21 00
Whiskey	41 to 43
Guano, Peruvian, per ton	75 00

HANOVER—THURSDAY LAST.

Flour, from wagons	6 00
Do. from stores	7 00
Wheat	1 30 to 1 40
Rye	80
Corn	60
Oats	50
Clover Seed	5 00
Timothy Seed	1 75
Plaster	6 25

MARRIED.

In Chicago, on the 11th ult., by Rev. R. H. Clarkson, D. D., THADDEUS S. CLARKSON, Adjutant of the 13th Illinois Cavalry, to Miss MARY B., eldest daughter of the late Joseph Matteson.

☞Obituary notices exceeding six lines will hereafter be charged at half our usual advertising rates for all over that number of lines.☜

DIED.

Last evening, in this place, Mrs. SARAH ANN WALTER, widow of George Walter, in her 73d year. Funeral at 2½ o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

On the 7th ult., in Hunterstown, Mrs. MARY HULICK, widow of Peter Hulick, in her 80th year.

On the 13th ult., in the Military Hospital, at the Relay House, of typhoid fever, LUTHER Y. HOFFMAN, in the 26th year of his age. His body was sent home and buried in the Cemetery of St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church, near New Chester, where, also, many of his kindred rest.

On the 19th ult., of diptheria, Miss LUCY ANN, daughter of John Conrad, in the 23d year of her age.

On the 8th ult., in Berwick township, GEO. NIELL, aged 96 years.

On the 9th ult., in Hamilton township, SARAH JANE, daughter of Peter Hoffheins, aged 16 years and 17 days.

On the 15th ult., ELIZABETH, consort of John Hoffheins, aged 60 years 5 months and 18 days.

On the 20th ult., EMMA C., infant daughter of Isaac and Susanna Group, of Tyrone township, aged 1 month and 26 days.

On the 13th ult., in this place, WILLIAM CARR, aged about 9 years.

On the 24th ult., at the residence of his nephew, Mr. S. Linah, in Baltimore, Mr. WILLIAM LINN, formerly of this place, aged about 72 years. His remains were brought on for interment at the Pines Church on Tuesday.

On the 25th ult., in Mountjoy township, DAVID, youngest son of Henry Bucher, aged 6 years 5 months and 28 days.

Communicated.

In Franklin township, on the 21st ult., HARRIET CATHARINE KLEPPER, aged 11 years and 1 day.

"We loved her, yes no tongue can tell,
How much we loved her and how well,
God loved her too, and he thought best,
To take her home to be at rest."

Communicated.

In Butler township, on the 19th ult., SARAH MARGARET, daughter of Andrew Cary, aged 18 years 6 months and 4 days.

"Dearest sister, thou hast left us,
Here thy loss we deeply feel,
But 'tis God that hast bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal."

For the Compiler.

Died, in Christian in peace, at Pennsylvania College, of typhoid fever, Nov. 25, 1862, Mr. FREDERICK B. BRUNNER, of Stonersville, Berks county, Pa.

The deceased at the time of his death was a member of the Senior class, and was pursuing his studies with a view of entering the ministry. God has unexpectedly called him from these scenes of trial and sorrow to the joys of that better world, after a brief illness. The following are the Resolutions of the Philomathean Society:

RESOLUTIONS OF PHILO. SOCIETY.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God, in His inscrutable wisdom, to visit our number with death, and to remove from our midst our much beloved and dear brother Philo., F. B. Brunner, and whilst we bow in humble submission to the will of Him who hath the issues of life and death: therefore,

Resolved, That as a Society, whilst we submit with meekness to this afflicting dispensation of Providence, we sincerely lament his unexpected death in the midst of opening usefulness.

Resolved, That in this bereavement we have lost one of our best members, whose presence among us has been marked with untiring zeal, fidelity and love to our common interests, and thus as we have so loved him in life, we will ever cherish his memory with grateful remembrance in death.

Resolved, That whilst we express our heartfelt sympathies with his afflicted parents and friends in this sad bereavement, we rejoice that he has given us the clearest evidence that our loss is his eternal gain.

Resolved, That as an expression of our sorrow, the Hall and Reading Room be draped in mourning and that the members of this Society wear the usual badge thirty days.

Resolved, That as an additional mark of our respect to the memory of our deceased brother, an escort accompany the corpse to the residence of his parents.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the bereaved parents and that we request their publication in the "Lutheran and Missionary," "Lutheran Observer," "Reading Gazette and Democrat," "Reading Eagle," "The Montgomery Ledger," and the papers of town.

FRANK. RICHARDS,
JAC. C. MOFFER,
JNO. M. YOUNG,
Committee.

$30 Reward.

MARE STOLEN.—Was stolen from the subscriber, in Cumberland township, Adams county, last night, a SORREL MARE, 4 years old last May, with a star on the forehead. A blind bridle disappeared with the Mare. Twenty dollars will be paid for the return of the Mare, and ten dollars for the arrest of the thief. PETER GINTLING,
Dec. 1, 1862. Gettysburg P. O.

Head Quarters,

CAMP GETTYSBURG, Nov. 25, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 30.—All drafted men in this county who have not reported and been mustered into the service, will report themselves at these Head Quarters within ten days.

Those failing to report within this time will be arrested and brought here at their own expense. By order of Col. A. E. LEWIS, Commanding Camp.
EMANUEL MYERS, Acting Adjutant.
Dec. 1, 1862.

For Sale.

A HEAVY TWO-HORSE WAGON, in good condition. Enquire at this Office.
Nov. 24, 1862.

UMBRELLAS of every variety at PICKING'S.

COAL OIL—at DR. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

DOMESTICS, Prints, Ginghams, Brilliants &c., at A. SCOTT & SON'S.

GUM COATS cheap at PICKING'S.

ORDINANCE

RELATING to Partition Fences. Be it ordained by the Town Council of the Borough of Gettysburg:

I. That between occupied Lots in said Borough the partition walls or fences shall not be less than 5 feet 6 inches in height, and shall be of masonary or made close with boards, or if the owners so agree they may be made of upright pickets, with spaces not exceeding two inches wide between them, and made close at the bottom so as to prevent the passage of domestic animals or fowls; and the cost of constructing division fences shall be borne equally by the parties owning or occupying such Lots, provided that the owners of adjoining lots may divide the division line equally among them and each make and keep up his own portion of the same at his private cost; and provided, that where either party has a portion of the division line sufficiently closed by buildings or otherwise, that portion shall be considered so much of the division fence made by him, and he will be required to make so much of the balance, as will together with what he has already closed constitute the one-half of the whole division line.

II. In case any owner or occupier of an occupied lot in said Borough shall neglect or refuse after request or notice by any person interested, to make or repair his portion of any division fence, or to join in making or repairing the same for the space of ten days, it shall and may be lawful for the party aggrieved to complain to the Burgess, whose duty it shall be to summon the party in default to answer the complaint, and in case the facts in the complaint be duly proven to his satisfaction, it shall be lawful for the party aggrieved to repair or build said fence, and charge the cost thereof with 10 per cent. addition to the party in default, and in case of failure to pay the same within 10 days after demand made, the aggrieved party may bring suit before any Justice of the Peace against the delinquent and recover as in other actions, for work, labor, service done and material furnished.

III. The above provisions for the making of division fences, shall apply to all outlots, or unoccupied lots within the limits of the Borough aforesaid, provided that in unoccupied lots, the division fence shall be made of posts and rails, and shall be not less than 4½ feet in height.

By the Town Council.
JOSEPH LITTLE, Burgess.
Attest—JEREMIAH CULP, Sec'y.
Nov. 24, 1862.

ORDINANCE RELATING TO HAY AND STRAW STACKS.

I. Be it enacted, by the Town Council of the Borough of Gettysburg, That if any person or persons shall erect or cause to be erected any Hay-packing establishment within the occupied limits of said Borough, or within 400 yards of any building in said Borough, for the purpose of carrying on the business of Hay-packing, or shall carry on the business of Hay-packing within the limits aforesaid, he or they so offending, on conviction thereof before the Burgess, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence the sum of fifty dollars and the costs of prosecution.

II. Be it enacted, That if any person or persons shall build, erect or place any hay or straw stacks within the occupied limits of the Borough aforesaid, every such person or persons so offending, and being thereof convicted before the Burgess of the said Borough, shall forfeit and pay for every such offence the sum of $20, together with the costs of removing the same, and the costs of prosecution—Provided that persons owning out Lots shall be permitted to stack their hay or straw on the same, if not within 400 yards of the buildings of any other person. By the Town Council,
JOSEPH LITTLE, Burgess.
Attest—JEREMIAH CULP, Sec'y.
Nov. 24, 1862.

Jurors for Special Court.

DECEMBER 29th, 1862.

Huntington—Benjamin Shelly, John Deardorff.
Gettysburg—Emanuel Ziegler, George F. Eckenrode.
Straban—John N. Graft, Ephraim Deardorff.
Reading—Elias Myers, Emanuel Shaner.
Mountjoy—James W. Barr.
Mountpleasant—Francis Pohlman, David Sneeringer.
Menallen—Elias Guise, John Weigle.
Union—Levi D. Mouse, Jacob Fry.
Conowago—Joseph Heagy, Emanuel Keller.
Berwick twp.—Samuel Ditzler.
Franklin—Hezekiah Latshaw.
Hamilton—Jacob Stock, Joseph Shireman.
Tyrone—Daniel Brame.
Cumberland—Henry Gintz, Henry Batt.
Butler—Isaac Myers, Jacob Rebert.
Oxford—George Smith, Abdial F. Gitt.
Freedom—Isaac Bereter, Isaiah Orr.
Germany—Isaac Sell, John Spangler.
Hamiltonban—S. W. Culbertson, E. T. Rinehart.
Latimore—Jacob L. Chronister.
Berwick bor.—Francis J. Wilson.
Dec. 1, 1862.

Northern Central Railway.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.—On and after Sunday, the 16th of November, the time of the arrival and departure of the passenger trains on the Northern Central Railway, will be as follows:

MAIL TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE TO SUNBURY.

Leave Baltimore at 8 20, a. m., arrive at York 12 02, p. m., leave York at 12 07, p. m., arrive at Harrisburg 1 30, p. m.; returning leave Harrisburg 5 07, p. m., arrive at York at 6 52, p. m., leave York for Baltimore at 6 57, p. m., arrive at Baltimore at 10 17, p. m.

EXPRESS TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE TO SUNBURY.

Leave Baltimore 8 30, p. m., arrive at York 12 05, a. m.; leave York 12 07, a. m., arrive at Harrisburg at 1 44, a. m.; returning, leave Harrisburg at 2 36, a. m., arrive at York 4 13, a. m.; leave York 4 17, a. m., and arrive at Baltimore at 7 26, a. m.

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE TO HARRISBURG.

Leave Baltimore at 2 50, p. m., arrive at York at 6 10, p. m.; leave York at 6 15, p. m.; arrive at Harrisburg at 7 52, p. m.; returning, leave Harrisburg at 9 03, a. m., arrive at York at 10 40, a. m.; leave York at 10 44, a. m., arrive at Baltimore at 2 07, p. m.

YORK AND WRIGHTSVILLE.

Passenger Trains leave York for Wrightsville at 6 40 and 12 00, m., and at 5 00, p. m. Returning leave Wrightsville for York at 8 00, a. m., and 1 30 and 7 00, p. m.

☞The Express Train is the only train running on Sundays.

Through to Niagara and Buffalo in 17 hours!

Passengers for Pittsburg, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis and other cities and towns in the West and North and Southwest, leave Calvert Station at 8 20, a. m. and 3, p. m., except Sunday.

☞All Trains stop at Regular Way Stations.

Fare to Elmira	$7 00
Fare to Niagara Falls	10 00
Fare to Buffalo	10 00

Baggage checked through to all principal points West and North.

Passengers have the opportunity of stopping over at any point, or any of the cities on the route, and resume their seats at pleasure.

By the completion of this road to Williamsport, we refer the traveler to the following comparison of distances:

By N. Central Railway.		By New York.
255	Elmira	597
292	Owego	477
314	Binghampton	622
324	Canandaigua	519
353	Rochester	606
374	Batavia	459
394	Syracuse	423
421	Niagara Falls	401
429	Oswego	551
404	Buffalo	558
442	Dunkirk	640

For THROUGH TICKETS and further correct and reliable information, apply at the Ticket Office, Calvert Station, N. E. corner of Calvert and Franklin streets, Baltimore.
JOHN T. RIGNEY,
Dec. 1, 1862. Assistant Superintendent.

J. L. SCHICK has just received a lot of cheap Looking Glasses.

Large Sale.

ON FRIDAY and SATURDAY, the 5th and 6th days of DECEMBER next, the subscriber, Administrator of George Null, deceased, will sell at Public Sale, at the late residence of said decedent, in Hamilton township, Adams county, on the York and Gettysburg Turnpike, half a mile east of Gitt's old tavern stand, the following valuable personal property, viz:

3 head of WORK HORSES, 5 head of Horned Cattle, 9 head of Hogs, 2 Four-horse Wagons, with bed and ladders, Carriage and Harness, Ploughs and Harrows, Shovel Plough, Corn Planter, Horse Gears, Single and Doubletrees, Stretcher, Log Chain, Grind-stone, Wheel-barrow; Hay by the ton, Straw by the ton, Corn-fodder; Wheat, Rye and Corn by the bushel, the entire crop; the Grain in the ground; Geese and Chickens, a large lot of Bags, Oak Shingles and Posts, &c.

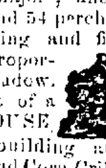
Also, Household and Kitchen Furniture, viz: 5 Beds and Bedsteads, 3 large Chests, Bureau, Kitchen Cupboard, Kitchen Sink, Chairs, Eight-day Clock, 2 Ten-plate Stoves and Pipe, Copper Kettle, Iron Kettle, Tables, Stands, Benches, Pots, Pans and Buckets, Lard, Apple Butter, Dried Fruit, a quantity of Salt, with a variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on each day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by
SAMUEL BROWN, Adm'r.

☞At the same time and place, the Farm of said decedent will be Rented for one year at public outcry.
Nov. 24, 1862. ts

Farm for Sale.

ON TUESDAY, the 16th day of DECEMBER next, by virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of Adams co., the subscriber, Administrator of Samuel Mackley, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, the following Real Estate of said decedent, viz:



A FARM, situate in Straban township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Henry Wertz, D. C. Brinkerhoff, John Majors, and others, containing 104 ACRES and 54 perches, neat measure, under good fencing and first rate cultivation—with fair proportions of Woodland and Meadow. The improvements consist of a large Two-story Brick HOUSE, a Two-story Brick Back-building attached, Bank Barn, Wagon Shed and Corn Crib, Carriage House, Hog Pen, and other out-buildings; a well of water at the door, and an Apple and Peach Orchard on the premises.

Persons wishing to view the property are requested to call on the undersigned, residing thereon.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and made known by
PETER MACKLEY, Adm'r.
By the Court—John Eicholtz, Clerk.
Nov 24, 1862. ts

Desirable Town Property

AT PRIVATE SALE.—Will be offered at Private Sale, until the 1st of April next, the HOUSE AND LOT on Baltimore street, adjoining the "Compiler" office, and recently occupied by Dr. A. W. Dorsey. The House is large, containing 14 rooms, garret and large dry cellar, and in good repair. The Lot is a full one, 60 feet front, running back the full depth, giving a large garden, a never-failing well of good water at the door, a new Frame Stable, with an alley from High street, as a way of access. Upon the whole this is one of the most pleasant locations and the property one of the most desirable in Gettysburg.—Possession given on 1st of April next, or possession of part of the property may be had at once. For terms &c., apply on the premises.
HONOR NICODEMUS.
Nov. 24, 1862. tf

New Goods

AT ARENDTSVILLE, PA.—PLANK & SPANGLER have just returned from the city with a splendid assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

Satinetts, Jeans, Tweeds, Vestings, Overcoating and Ready-made Clothing, Alpaccas, Coburgs, Delaines, Dress Silks, Prints, Ginghams, Muslins, Cotton Flannels, Wool Flannels, Checks, Notions, Hardware, Queensware, Tin-ware, Earthen-ware; Boots and Shoes, Drugs, Paints, Dye-stuffs, Glass, Tobaccos, School Books, Blank Books, Millinery Goods, Shawls and Blankets, Hats and Caps, Syrups, N. O. Molasses, Sugars, Coffees, and a full stock of Groceries, with a full stock of goods generally kept in a first class country store—which they bought for cash and will sell for cash. Credit is dead—bad pay kille it.

☞Also, Rails, Posts and Fence Boards on hand.
PLANK & SPANGLER.
Nov. 24, 1862. 6t

Notice.

NANCY WALKER'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Nancy Walker, late of Reading township, Adams co., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
D. M. C. WHITE, Adm'r.
Nov. 24, 1862. 6t

Change of Time.

GETTYSBURG RAILROAD.—On and after Monday, November 17, 1862, the Morning Train will leave Gettysburg at 8 A. M., with passengers for all the connections, North and South, on the Northern Central Railway, and return about 1½ P. M. The afternoon Train will leave Gettysburg at 4¼ P. M.; with passengers for Baltimore. Returning will reach Gettysburg about 9 P. M., with passengers from Harrisburg, Phila., Balt., &c. By this arrangement persons from the country, near the line of the Railroad, having business to transact in Gettysburg, can take the noon Train up and have three hours in Gettysburg, and return in the Evening Train.
R. McCURDY, President.
Nov. 24, 1862.

Dividend.

THE President and Managers of the York and Gettysburg Turnpike Road Company have declared a dividend of One Dollar per share on the capital stock, to be paid on demand to the stockholders or their legal representatives, in Gettysburg by George Swope, and in York by PHILIP SMYSER, Treas.
Nov. 10, 1862. 3t

Pocket-Book Lost.

ON the 5th inst. the undersigned lost his Pocket-book—containing a Note for $400, one for $23, and another for $15, with receipts and other papers, and $3 37 in money—between Bonaughtown and Gusman's Store.—The payment of the Notes has been stopped.—Any person restoring the Pocket-book and contents will receive a reward of $5.
JOHN MOYER,
Mountpleasant township.
Nov. 24, 1862. 3t*

Dividend.

BANK OF GETTYSBURG, Nov. 4, 1862.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FOUR per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Bank—after paying the Government Duty—has been declared, payable on and after Monday next, 10th inst.
T. D. CARSON, Cashier.
Nov. 10, 1862. 3t

Sale Crying.

A. W. FLEMMING continues the business of SALE CRYING, and solicits the continued patronage of the public. It is his constant endeavor to give satisfaction. Charges moderate. Residence in Breckinridge street, Gettysburg.

P. S.—He is a licensed Auctioneer, under the Tax Law of the United States.
Nov. 24, 1862.

THE attention of the Ladies is respectfully invited to a large and splendid assortment of Ladies' fine Kid and Morocco BOOTS and SLIPPERS—Lasting Gaiters, &c., &c., at
April 21. R. F. McILHENY'S.

CARPETS, CARPETS.—A splendid lot of Carpeting—good and cheap—just opened at the New Store of M. SPANGLER.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN—the purest and best baking powder in use—at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children, at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

Important Decision of Commissioner Boutwell.

WHO HAS THE RIGHT TO CANCEL REVENUE STAMPS.

Section 94 of the Excise law requires "That on and after the first day of October," certain "stamp duties" shall be collected on all instruments, matters and things, as described in schedule marked "B."

Section 95 Provides that if any person or persons shall make, sign or issue or cause to be made, signed or issued, any instrument, document or paper of any kind or description whatsoever, without the same being duly stamped for denoting the duty imposed thereon, or without having thereupon an adhesive stamp to denote said duty, such person or persons shall incur a penalty of fifty dollars, and such instrument, document or paper shall be deemed invalid and of no effect.

It seems to me perfectly clear, that by the provisions of section 95, the person who makes, signs and issues the instrument is the only person who is authorized to affix the stamp required by the law, and the person who makes, signs and issues, etc., without affixing the stamp, incurs the penalty as aforesaid, and is liable to prosecution therefor, and the instrument or document is invalid in consequence of such neglect.

Section 99 provides that the person issuing or affixing the stamp shall write thereupon the initials of his name, date, &c. Other portions of the law impose penalties upon persons who receive documents or articles subject to stamp duty from the person who makes, signs and issues them without being duly stamped, etc.

I am therefore of the opinion that a faithful compliance with the requirements of the provisions of the Excise Law demands—

First.—That all papers subject to stamp tax shall have the stamp affixed before the same is issued.

Second.—That the stamp so affixed must be cancelled in the manner prescribed by the party making, signing or issuing (in other words, executing,) the instrument, document or paper.

Hence the receiving of an unstamped paper is a violation of the law. The attacking and cancelling of a stamp, or a document so received, is also unlawful, and the cancellation of a stamp on a paper (otherwise lawfully issued) by other than the party executing the paper, to which the stamp is attached, is equally improper.
GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Collector of Internal Revenue.

☞The above extracts from the Excise Law make it the duty of every person issuing or signing a check or draft, to affix a stamp and at the same time to cancel it, by writing thereon the initials of his name and date. The Bank of Gettysburg, hereafter, cannot receive or pay any check or draft OVER TWENTY DOLLARS, unless properly stamped and cancelled by the person signing the same. A prompt compliance with the law will save all parties interested from inconvenience and perhaps loss. The stamps can be obtained at the Bank.
T. D. CARSON, Cashier.
Gettysburg, Nov. 21, 1862.

Another Proclamation.

PICKING STILL IN COMMAND.—Having permanently established my headquarters in Baltimore street, I have the pleasure of announcing to this department, and all others, that I am still selling cheap and good clothing of every style and description. I have just received from the cities a large and splendid assortment of

FALL & WINTER CLOTHING,
FOR MEN AND BOYS,

which I am offering to the public at astonishingly low rates, considering the times and the great advance on all articles of clothing. My supply of Overcoats, Fine Cloth Coats, Business Coats, Vests and Pants for Fall and Winter wear, is large and varied. In style, quality and price they cannot be beat. Furnishing Goods of every description, such as Shirts, Collars, Under-shirts, Handkerchiefs, Neck Ties, Gloves, Hosiery, etc., all selected with the greatest care and sold at the lowest easy prices.
F. B. PICKING.
Nov. 17, 1862.

General McClellan

EXPECTED IN GETTYSBURG.—Everybody be prepared. The undersigned would most respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Gettysburg and its vicinity to call and examine his well selected stock of goods, as he has just returned from the city with as fine an assortment of goods in his line as you will find in this or any other town.

Ladies, now is the time to call and get those fine woolen Scarfs, Sheneal Scarfs, fine Gauntlets, woolen Under-sleeves, and all those nice little fixtures for the toilet in the way of Brushes, Combs and Perfumeries, all of which can be had at No. 113, right opposite the Bank.

Gentlemen, a word to you. H. G. Carr's is the place to get the best and cheapest underclothing in the town as follows: Over-shirts, Under-shirts, Drawers of all kinds, long and short Stockings from 13 cents up to 75 cents a pair. Soldiers, a few remarks to you: H. G. Carr's is the place to get those good Buckskin Gauntlets, Army Socks, all kinds of Army Knives and heavy Knives; also knife, fork and spoon all in one; the regular army Shirts and Drawers, Sleeping Caps, woolen Scarfs of all kinds. Smokers, H. G. Carr has as fine an assortment of Smoking Tobacco and Pipes as you can chase up any place. Chewing Tobacco and Cigars of all kinds and prices.

Also, Hardware, Queensware, all kinds of Spices, Groceries, first-rate Cider and Grape Vinegar, all kinds of Fancy Soaps, all kinds of Essences, Patent Medicines, Coal Oil and Lamps, and a very handsome assortment of Perfumeries. Now is the time. Come one, come all, and give us a call. Don't forget the place, No. 113, in East York street, opposite the Bank.
H. G. CARR, Agent.
Nov. 17, 1862.

Notice.

ABRAHAM SELL'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Abraham Sell, late of Union township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
PETER SELL,
ANDREW SELL,
Nov. 10, 1862. 6t* Executors.

Notice.

FELIX W. ORNER'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Felix W. Orner, late of Menallen township, Adams co., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
WM. ORNER, Jr., Adm'r.
Nov. 17, 1862. 6t

Notice.

GEORGE NULL'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of George Null, late of Hamilton township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Berwick township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
SAMUEL BROWN, Adm'r.
Nov. 17, 1862. 6t

To Trespassers.

THE undersigned hereby warns all persons against hunting or gunning on his premises, in Hamilton township, Adams county. The law will be put in force against all persons disregarding this notice. MARTIN GETZ.
Nov. 17, 1862. 3t*

A Watch

WAS found in "Camp Gettysburg," a few days ago, which has been left at the *Compiler* office. The owner can have it by proving property and paying for this advertisement. [Nov. 17, 1862. 3t

BUFFALO ROBES.—A splendid lot just received at PICKING'S.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—Violins, Accordeons, Fifes, &c., for sale at PICKING'S.

TRUNKS, Umbrellas, Carpet Sacks, &c., very cheap at PICKING'S.

THE SOLDIERS will find a good supply of Under-shirts, Drawers, Over-shoes, Gum Blankets, Army Blankets, and other articles in this line, intended for their special comfort, at PICKING'S.

Office of Jay Cooke,

SUBSCRIPTION AGENT,

AT JAY COOKE & CO., BANKERS,
114 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Philadelphia, Nov. 1, 1862.

The undersigned, having been appointed SUBSCRIPTION AGENT by the Secretary of the Treasury, is now prepared to furnish, at once, the

NEW TWENTY YEAR 6 PER CT. BONDS,

of the United States, designated as "Five-Twenties," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government, after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved February 25, 1862.

The COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1000.

The REGISTER BONDS in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1000, and $5000.

Interest at Six per cent. per annum will commence from date of purchase, and is

PAYABLE IN GOLD,

Semi-Annually, which is equal, at the present premium on gold, to about EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

Farmers, Merchants, Mechanics, Capitalists, and all who have any money to invest, should know and remember that these Bonds are, in effect, a FIRST MORTGAGE upon all Railroads, Canals, Bank Stocks and Securities, and the immense products of all the Manufactures, &c., &c., in the country: and that the full and ample provision made for the payment of the interest and liquidation of principal, by Customs Duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue, serves to make these Bonds the *Best, Most Available and Most Popular Investment in the Market.*

Subscriptions received at PAR in Legal Tender Notes, or notes and checks of banks at par in Philadelphia. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at this office.

A full supply of Bonds will be kept on hand for immediate delivery.
JAY COOKE, Subscription Agent.
Nov. 10, 1862. 3m

No Cure No Pay.

THE IMPERIAL OINTMENT.—

For the cure of every species of Rheumatism, as it dissolves the congulated lymph which fixes itself about the joints, (causing them to become stiff and painful) and thereby removes the primary cause of this disease.

For Coughs, Inflammations, or Tightness of the Chest and Lungs, it gives a sure and speedy relief. Also for Croup and Sore Throat, and should always be used about the Throat and Lungs in cases of Scarlet Fever and Whooping Cough. For all located pains, such as Tooth-ache, Cramp and Crick in the Back, or where Mercury has been used and becomes fixed in the joints. It also gives immediate relief for Cholic Pains in Adults and Children. For Burns and Scalds, it extracts the fire almost instantly. It infallibly cures Felons, Bruises, Sprains, and all Flesh Wounds; also, Mumps, Ague in the Breast, Chapped Hands and Lips, Corns, Chilblains or Frosted Limbs, Hemorrhoids or Piles, or Ulcerated Sores, Inflamed Eyes, &c., &c.

Also warranted to cure the most obstinate Contracted or Fevered Hoofs, Wounds, Scratches, Wind Galls and Sprains upon Horses, of Foul in the feet of Cattle.

POSITIVE WARRANTY.

The public are requested to try it—if it does not answer the recommendation, return it to the Agency, (bottle half used,) and receive your money again.

Directions for use enclosing each bottle.
HENRY S. BUTTS, Sole Proprietor,
Waverly, Tioga co., N. Y.

Where all orders by mail, or otherwise, will be promptly attended to. Price 25 Cents per bottle.

☞Sold in Gettysburg by H. G. CARR.
Nov. 17, 1862.

Caution.

I HEREBY caution all persons against buying an obligation which I held against Francis Eline and John Eline, for two hundred dollars, payable in six monthly payments, the first payment to be made on the 3d of February, 1863—and one hundred dollars to be paid only under certain conditions—dated the 3d day of Nov., 1862; as I have lost the said obligation, and never received value for the same. I hereby caution said Francis and John Eline not to pay said obligation if presented for payment, except by myself or my authorized agent, in case I should recover the same.
FRANCIS A. ORENDORFF.
Nov. 10, 1862. 3t*

Just Received,

A LARGE SUPPLY OF FALL & WINTER CLOTHING.
Nov. 10, 1862. AT PICKING'S.

Restaurant.

THE Chambersburg Street Restaurant, (recently Eckenrode's,) is now conducted by the undersigned. OYSTERS are done up in all styles; FRIED CHICKEN, BEEF TONGUE, TRIPE, BOILED EGGS, and a nice glass of ALE, can at all times be had.

CALL IN. The Saloon has been re-painted and fitted up in fine style.
BOLLINGER & BAUGHER.
Gettysburg, Nov. 8, 1862.

Gettysburg Female Institute.

THE Winter Session of this Institution will commence ON THE FOURTH MONDAY OF THE PRESENT MONTH, (November 24th.) In addition to the collegiate and primary departments, a Juvenile Department will be attached to the Institute. Price of tuition, corresponding to the age and attainments of pupils. For further particulars inquire of the principal.
MRS. R. M. R. EYSTER, Principal.
Gettysburg, Nov. 10, 1862.

Dissolution

OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, in the practice of Medicine, has this day been dissolved. The books of the firm will be found in the possession of Dr. Charles Horner, who will continue the practice.

☞Office one door above the Drug Store of Dr. R. Horner. CHARLES HORNER,
ROBERT HORNER.
April 1, 1862.

Auctioneering.

GEORGE EPLEY respectfully informs the public that he continues the Auctioneering business. His charges are always moderate, and he never spares an effort to please. He hopes to merit and receive a continuance of public patronage. He refers to Isaac Robinson, Esq., of Fairfield, and Robert Martin, of Gettysburg, who are authorized to make engagements for him. His post office address is Greenmount, Adams county, Pa.
Oct. 20, 1862.*

Notice.

ANDREW TRIMMER'S ESTATE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Andrew Trimmer, late of Reading twp., Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same twp., she hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement to
LYDIA TRIMMER, *Executrix*,
Or to her Agent, Levi Chronister, Esq., Hampton.
Oct. 20, 1862. 6t

Fourth Street Carpet Store,

NO. 47 above Chesnut street, Philadelphia. I solicit an examination of the prices and quality of my large and well selected STOCK OF CARPETINGS, all of the newest styles and manufactured of the best materials. Brussels, 3-ply—Ingrain and Venetian Carpetings.—Druggets, Floor Oil Cloths, in every width.

Rag, List and Cottage Carpetings—together with a large stock of WINDOW SHADES, of the newest and handsomest patterns, which will be sold low. J. T DELACROIX,
Sept. 8, 1862. 3m 47 South 4th St.

PURE GROUND SPICES, selected and ground expressly for Dr. ROBERT HORNER'S New Drug Store.

THE attention of the Ladies is respectfully invited to a large and splendid assortment of Ladies' fine Kid Boots, Lasting Gaiters, Gum Overshoes, &c., just received at
Oct. 28. R. F. McILHENY'S.

1ST PREMIUM awarded to Tyson Brothers by the Menallen Agricultural Society, Sept 1860, and by the Adams County Agricultural Society, Sept., 1861, for best Ambrotypes and Photographs, over all others on exhibition.

TYSON BROTHERS are making their premium pictures at prices to suit the times.

Public Sale

OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—On SATURDAY, the 13th day of December next, the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, the following property, viz:

A SMALL FARM, on which he resides, situated on the western limit of the borough of Gettysburg, containing 21 ACRES and some perches, and adjoining D. McMillan, J. H. McClellan and others—improved with a BRICK HOUSE and Back Building, Brick Wash and Bake House, a Barn, a never-failing well of water at the door, and a young Orchard of choice apple and peach trees. ☞If not sold the property will be offered for rent on said day.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold, 1 WORK HORSE, 1 Young Cow, nearly fresh, 2 Wagons, 2 sets of Hind Gears, nearly new, and other Gears, Plough, Double and Single-trees, Saddle and Bridle, 3 tons of Hay, and Fodder, 200 bundles of Straw, Grain in the ground, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

☞Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by
EPHRAIM HANAWAY.
November 3, 1862. ts

Professional Card.

HAVING associated with myself Dr. N. G. KEIRLE, of Baltimore, I am now prepared to attend to all calls, at any hour, that may be made upon me. Dr. Keirle has been for one year Clinical Assistant in the Baltimore Infirmary, and for three years a Medical Resident in the Baltimore City and County Almshouse, and I feel free to recommend him to the confidence of the public. I hope, by strict attention to business, to merit for myself and partner a continuance of the same patronage which has so long been accorded to the old office. S. G. KINZER, M. D.
Littlestown, Oct 27, 1862. 2m

DR. WM. B. HURD'S

DENTAL REMEDIES,

ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD,
INSURING
FINE TEETH AND A SWEET BREATH,
AND
CURING TOOTHACHE AND NEURALGIA.

Do you wish to be blessed with and admired for PEARLY WHITE and Sound Teeth? Use **Dr. Wm. B. Hurd's Unrivalled Tooth Powder**, warranted free from acid, alkali, or any injurious substance. Price 25 cents per box.

☞Beware of the ordinary cheap Tooth Powders, which whiten but destroy.

Do you wish to be certain that your BREATH is pure, sweet, and agreeable to husband or wife, lover or friend? Use **Dr. Hurd's Celebrated Mouth Wash.** Price 37 cents per bottle.

This astringent wash is also the best remedy in the world for Canker, Bad Breath, Bleeding Gums, Sore Mouth, etc. It has cured hundreds.

Do you or your children suffer from TOOTHACHE? Get **Dr. Hurd's Magic Toothache Drops.** Price 15 cents per bottle.

Are you afflicted with NEURALGIA? Get **Dr. W. B. Hurd's Neuralgia Plasters.** The most effective and delightful remedy known.

They do not adhere nor blister, but soothe and charm pain away. Try them. Price 18 and 37 cents. Mailed on receipt of price.

Do you wish a complete set of DENTAL REMEDIES and a Treatise on Preserving Teeth? Get **Dr. W. B. Hurd's Dental Treasury,** the neatest and most valuable present that one friend can make to another. Price $1. Sent by Express on receipt of price.

For sale at the best stores throughout the country.

CAUTION.—As there are dealers who take advantage of our advertisements to impose upon their customers inferior preparations, it is necessary to insist upon having what you call for, and you will GET THE BEST, thoroughly tested, and prepared by an experienced and scientific Dentist, Treasurer of the New York State Dentist's Association, and Vice President of the New York City Dental Society.

Address
WM. B. HURD & CO., New York.
July 21, 1862. Dec. 2. 1y

Robert Martin,

TAILOR.—Shop in the corner of the Square, at the old place. Care will be taken to have all work done right. Particular attention paid to cutting and repairing.
Oct. 6, 1862. 6t

Military Goods.

STAFF AND LINE OFFICERS.—I am prepared to furnish, at the lowest possible rates, Staff and Line Officers with full dress HATS, indicating rank, SWORDS, SASHES, and other equipments. Officers are especially invited to call. R. F. McILHENY.
Nov. 3, 1862.

Officers and Privates

WILL find a splendid assortment of Army BLANKETS, Gum Blankets, Woolen Under-shirts, Drawers, heavy Water-proof BOOTS, Hats and Caps, and every other article that a soldier going into camp will need, at
Nov. 3, 1862. R. F. McILHENY'S.

Piano Tuning.

PROF. BOWER, of Littlestown, a Practical Piano Tuner, informs his friends and the musical public in general, that he gives his time, not otherwise occupied, to Tuning and Repairing Pianos, at moderate prices. He promises entire satisfaction, or no pay. Orders received at this office. [Sept. 16, 1861.

Frames.

GILDED FRAMES!—TYSON BROTHERS have just received from Philadelphia and now offer to the public the largest and best assortment of Gilded Frames ever brought to Gettysburg, at astonishingly low prices. Please call and examine them. Excelsior Sky-light Gallery, York street, opposite the Bank, Gettysburg, Pa. [March 10, 1862.

"Carte de Visite"

PHOTOGRAPHS!—We have just introduced a splendid massive column in our Gallery and are now prepared to furnish the new style "Carte de Visite" Photographs—four for a dollar. TYSON BROTHERS,
Excelsior Sky-light Gallery, Gettysburg.
March 10, 1862.

Notice.

WE desire all persons indebted to us to call and make settlement, having made a change in our manner of doing business.
Oct. 28, 1861. FAHNESTOCK BRO'S.

Cheap Groceries.

A FRESH arrival of Groceries at reduced prices—splendid SUGARS at 8, 9 and 10 cents per pound—best COFFEE at 22 cents, and other things in proportion. Call and see and judge for yourself.
May 5, '62. FAHNESTOCK BRO'S

HAMS!—HAMS!—A large lot of prime Hams, just received and for sale cheap, at
June 9, 1862. CODORI & GILLESPIE'S.

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS!—A good assortment of Fall and Winter Goods as cheap as the cheapest at A. SCOTT & SON'S.

THE Ladies will find a good assortment of Dress Goods, cheap as usual—call and see them at A. SCOTT & SON'S.

FOR Gentlemen we have Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinetts, Tweeds, Jeans, &c., as cheap as can be found elsewhere. A. SCOTT & SON.

WE have just received a new assortment of Queensware, to which we invite the attention of buyers. A. SCOTT & SON.

STATIONERY, of all kinds, at Dr. R. HORNER'S New Family Drug and Prescription Store.

J. L. SCHICK has a splendid lot of Foulard Silks, very cheap—37½ to 62½ cents per yard.

H. G. CARR has just received a very fine assortment of Gent's Cotton Hose.—Come and examine them.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.—The undersigned has Essences and Perfumeries of all kinds, at wholesale and retail, all which he is selling very cheap for cash. Call and examine them and make your selections.
June 30, 1862. H. H. CARR, Agent.

LARGE PHOTOGRAPHS for $1, at the Excelsior Sky-light Gallery, York street, opposite the Bank.

PURE BRANDY, WINE AND WHISKEY, for medicinal purposes only, at the New Drug Store of Dr. R. HORNER.

Consumption.

DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,
FOR THE CURE OF COUGHS, COLDS AND CONSUMPTION.
DR. SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC,
FOR THE CURE OF DYSPEPSIA AND ALL DEBILITATED CONDITIONS OF THE STOMACH.
DR. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS,
FOR DISEASES OF THE LIVER, OR TO ACT AS A GENTLE PURGATIVE.

All of these three medicines are often required in curing Consumption, though the Pulmonic Syrup alone has cured many desperate cases.—The Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills assist in regulating the stomach and liver, and help the Pulmonic Syrup to digest and search thro' the blood vessels, by which means a cure is soon effected.

These medicines are conscientiously offered to the public as the only safe, certain and reliable remedies for Pulmonary Consumption, and for all those morbid conditions of the body which lead to that fatal disease. Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia are often forerunners of Consumption, and when they manifest themselves they require the most prompt attention.

The Pulmonic Syrup is a medicine which has had a long probation before the public.—Its value has been proved by the thousands of cures it has made through a period of more than twenty years, in all of which time its reputation has constantly increased and the most obstinate skepticism can no longer doubt that it is a remedy which may be used with confidence in all cases which admit of a cure.

If the patient will perseveringly follow the directions which accompany each bottle, he will certainly be cured, if his lungs are not too much wasted to make a cure possible. Even in cases supposed to be incurable, when friends and physicians have despaired, the use of this medicine has saved the life of the patient and restored him to perfect health.

Dr. Schenck himself was cured in precisely such circumstances, and many others have been equally fortunate by judiciously making a timely use of Dr. Schenck's remedies.

Dr. Schenck does not say that *all cases* of Pulmonary Consumption are within the reach of medicine, but he emphatically asserts that often, when patients have the most alarming symptoms, such as a violent cough, creeping chills, night sweats and general debility, even to such a degree that they are obliged to lie in bed, and when they are given up by their physicians, *they may still be cured.* No medical treatment can create new lungs, but when the lungs are very sadly diseased, and to some extent *destroyed*, a cure may be effected by Schenck's medicines.

Also, in Scrofulous diseases these medicines are equally efficient. Dr. Schenck has photographs of a number of persons who have been nearly covered with running sores, and now all healed up. This shows its healing properties, which must be done to heal cavities in the lungs.

In the treatment of Consumption it is of the utmost importance to give vigor and a healthy tone to the system. Hence, it is necessary to strengthen the appetite of the patient, and to improve the digestion. Proper nourishment is required, together with such means as will make the food easily digestible. The articles most suitable for the diet of consumptive patients are designated in Dr. Schenck's pamphlets, which are distributed gratuitously. In general, the most highly nutritious articles are to be preferred, but the digestive organs must be strengthened in order to make either food or medicines serviceable. This requirement is met by the Sea Weed Tonic, and for this purpose it was designed.

When the digestive powers are put in good order, the food has its proper effect, the system of the patient is invigorated, and the lungs begin to exercise their functions in a normal and healthy manner. Then the healing powers of the Pulmonic Syrup will complete the cure.

Pulmonary Consumption is almost always complicated with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint. Schenck's Mandrake Pills are intended to remove obstructions from the liver and to restore its healthy action. They have all the efficiency which is ascribed to calomel or "blue mass," and are warranted not to contain a particle of any mineral poison. These pills cure the most obstinate costiveness, sick headache, piles, bilious affections, and all other diseases which arise from a torpid or obstructed condition of the liver. One box of these pills, valued at 25 cents, will prove the efficacy of the medicine.

In Consumption, the Sea Weed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are invaluable auxiliary medicines. They relieve the sufferings of the patient, and assist the Pulmonic Syrup in effecting a cure. They have been found useful in advanced stages of Consumption, where the lungs were almost entirely destroyed, and all symptoms, according to the judgment of the physicians, indicated speedy death. The livers of patients who were actually in a dying condition have been preserved for months by the use of Dr. Schenck's three great remedies.

Dr. Schenck pledges himself to effect a cure if the patient will apply to him before his case is altogether desperate; that is to say, before the vital organs are too far gone to admit of ANY cure, except by a miracle.

Dr. J. H. Schenck is the inventor of that celebrated instrument called "Schenck's Respirometer," with which he makes examinations of the lungs, with the certainty of discovering their true condition. The charge for an examination with the Respirometer is three dollars.

As stated above, Dr. Schenck himself was cured of Consumption, in one of its most hopeless stages, by the use of the Pulmonic Syrup. Experienced physicians declared that he could not live a week; yet now, after a lapse of twenty-five years, he is in perfect health, and weighs more than two hundred pounds.

Satisfactory evidence of all these statements is exhibited at Dr. Schenck's office, in Philadelphia, No. 39 North Sixth street. For particulars, see the pamphlet, which is supplied, without charge, to all applicants, at Dr. Schenck's office.

Dr. J. H. Schenck can be consulted at his principal office No. 39 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, every Saturday; and at No. 32 Bond street, New York, every Monday; at No. 444 Eighth street, Washington, D. C., every other Wednesday; at No. 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md., every other Thursday, and once a month, in Boston, Mass.

Dr. Schenck's Principal office is No. 39 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, Pa., where letters for advice should always be directed.

WHOLESALE AGENTS.

New York city, Conrad Fox, No. 81 Barclay street.
Boston, Mass., Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., No. 11 Marshall street.
Portland, Me., W. F. Phillips, No. 149 Middle street.
Pittsburg, Pa., Dr. Geo. H. Keyser, No. 140 Wood street.
Martin Koch, Unity, Columbiana co., Ohio.
St. Louis, Mo., Henry Blaksley, corner Second and Vine streets.
Baltimore, Md., Seth S. Hance, No. 108 Baltimore street.
Washington, D. C., Samuel B. Waite, corner Seventh street and Louisiana avenue.
Chicago, Ill., Lord & Smith, No. 23 Lake st.
And sold by Druggists generally.

PRICES.

Pulmonic Syrup, $1 per bottle, $5 half dozen.
Sea Weed Tonic, $1 per bottle, $5 half dozen.
Mandrake Pills, 25 cents per box.
Nov. 17, 1862. 1m

☞SHEADS & BUEHLER'S Store is well worthy a visit just at this time. We doubt whether, even in our largest cities, so fine a display of Stoves can be found. Their large room is full of Stoves of every pattern; also, every variety of Hollow Ware, Sheet-iron Ware, Tin Ware, Planished Ware, Japan Ware—embracing, indeed, everything in the house furnishing line. Also, Sausage Cutters, Sausage Stuffers, Lard Presses, &c., &c. They are prepared to sell wholesale and retail, Tin Ware and Sheet-iron Ware of their own manufacture—keeping a sufficient number of hands to supply any demand. Their assortment of Lumber is very large; also Coal of every kind.

AMERICAN EXCELSIOR Good COFFEE—as Java and cheap as rye, for sale at CODORI & GILLESPIE'S.

NEW SPRING GOODS—just opened at the New Store of M. SPANGLER.

MOURNING GOODS.—The finest assortment of Mourning Goods ever offered, can now be seen and bought at lower prices than they have ever been sold before. Call at once at the sign of the Red Front.
April 21. FAHNESTOCK BROS.

CALICOES, as good as ever, at from 6¼ to 12½ cts. per yard, can be had at SCHICK'S.

YOUNG Men's Fall styles of Hats and Caps 20 per cent. lower than usual prices at R. F. McILHENY'S.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

General News.

Frightful Railroad Accident.

MIRACULOUS ESCAPE OF THE PASSENGERS —HEROIC CONDUCT OF THE ENGINEER.

The passenger train due at Harrisburg on Saturday morning on the Pennsylvania Railroad did not arrive until evening about five o'clock. It left Pittsburg on Friday afternoon nearly an hour after its usual starting time, owing to some detention on the connecting railroads, but everything seemed right until they arrived near Lilly station, some eight miles from Cresson, where the train was brought to a stop by the announcement that a freight train was on the track some two miles ahead. The passenger train was drawn over the mountains by two large locomotives, and in front of the passenger train was a very large freight train standing on the track on a high grade. It was drawn by a very large locomotive in front and another of the same class was pushing it in the rear.

The front locomotive had been detached from the train in order to aid the freight train ahead on the track, and the rear locomotive was also detached and taken down the grade in order to shift it on the other track. While this process was going on and when the rear locomotive was nearly down the grade and in front of the two locomotives drawing the passenger train, the engineer on the backing locomotive, Mr. Powell Sharp, discovered that the whole train was in rapid motion coming down the steep grade on his locomotive and the cars filled with passengers. He reversed his engine in an instant and rushed up the grade in order to meet the freight cars and stop their descent if possible. In this he was partially successful, but after a slight check of the freight cars the whole train came down on the passenger train, demolishing the locomotive with which Mr. Sharp had checked the progress of the train and also the two locomotives which were drawing the passenger cars.

This occurred about twelve o'clock on Friday night in the midst of the mountains, or rather a wilderness, and the scene can be easier imagined than described. The passengers in the train, mostly asleep in the dead hour of the night, were thus suddenly aroused and thrown from their seats violently, and yet wonderful to relate, a few of them were only slightly scratched about the face. The injuries were mostly sustained from the irons which are placed on the back of the seats on which the passenger rests his head.

The three locomotives were almost completely demolished. The passengers on the train took up a collection which reached five or six hundred dollars, to purchase a testimonial for Mr. Sharp, the engineer for his heroic conduct —*Telegraph.*

GREAT FIRE —*Destruction of the Second Largest Saw-Mill in the world, and about Four Hundred Thousand feet of Lumber.*—About half past twelve o'clock on Saturday night the immense saw-mill of Langdon, Diven & Co., at the west end of this Borough, commonly known as the "Big Water Mill," was discovered to be on fire, and before the flames could be checked it was burned to the water's edge, together with about four hundred thousand feet of sawed lumber. The night was excessively cold, and it was only by the utmost exertions that our firemen and citizens could prevent the flames from extending further into the millions of feet of boards piled upon the acres adjacent. The flames spread over the mill and consumed it so rapidly that an attempt to save any part of it or its contents was not to be thought of. The effort was made to save the sawed lumber on hand, and it was remarkably successful. So great was the light caused by the conflagration that the streets of the town were illuminated in every part, and at Sunbury—forty miles distant—the light was plainly visible upon the clouds. The mill extended from the north bank of the river to an island, and contained about one hundred and fifty saws. In size it was probably the largest saw-mill in the world, and its number of saws the second largest in the world. The loss is estimated at $50,000. The property destroyed was partly insured. All parties present agreed that the fire was the work of an incendiary. —*Lycoming Gazette.*

DEATH OF ADMIRAL LAVALLETTE.—On Tuesday evening, at the residence of his son-in-law, in Philadelphia, died Rear Admiral Elie A. F. Lavallette, U. S. N. in the seventy third year of his age. His actual service amounted to more than fifty years since he entered the navy as a sailing master, June 25, 1812, being appointed from Pennsylvania, though a native of Virginia. On February 23, 1830, he was commissioned as captain, and during the Mexican war, in 1847, he commanded the frigate Congress, and, with the Portsmouth likewise under his command, captured the town of Guaymas, near the head of California Gulf. In the capture of Mazatlan, late in the same year, he also assisted, and became Governor of the town. In the year 1859 he was last at sea, and in the recent organization of the navy was made a rear admiral on the retired list. His death will be much lamented by both his civil and professional brethren.

☞By the steamer Persia, arrived at New York, we have three days later advices from Europe. She left Liverpool on the 8th instant and Queenstown on the 9th. Some of the papers were again giving currency to mediation rumors. The Paris correspondent of the London Times gives one to the effect that overtures have been or are to be made by France to the Russian Government, with a view to taking into serious consideration the state of affairs in America; the disastrous effects of the civil war on Europe generally; and whether the time has not now come for the Powers to make a move toward mediation or recognition of the Confederate "States." The London Herald also gives currency to a similar rumor. The depredations of the pirate Alabama were engaging the attention of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce.

☞The following decision has been made by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in regard to harness and upper leather:—1st. The tax on harness leather is seven mills per pound, and is to be paid but once, whether the leather is tanned and finished by the same parties, in the same place, or by different parties, in different places. 2d. Finished or curried upper leather, except calfskins made from rough leather, hemlock tanned, or from rough leather, tanned in whole or in part with oak, on which rough leather the tax of seven mills, or one cent per pound, as the case may be, has already been paid, and is not subject to an additional tax in consequence of such finishing or currying, wherever the latter may be done.

Advertisements.

Removal.—Tin Ware.

THE undersigned has removed his Tinning establishment nearer the Diamond, in Chambersburg street, adjoining A. D. Buehler's Drug Store—a very central location. He continues to manufacture, and keeps constantly on hand, every variety of

TIN-WARE,
PRESSED AND
JAPANED WARE,

and will always be ready to do REPAIRING.

ROOFING and SPOUTING

also done in the best manner. Prices moderate, and no effort spared to render full satisfaction. The public's continued patronage is solicited. A. P. BAUGHER.

Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

Howard Association,

PHILADELPHIA.—For the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Chronic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhoea or Seminal Weakness, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

June 16, 1862. 1y

THE HOUSEKEEPER'S

New Furniture Polish,

PREPARED from an improved Recipe by the proprietor of the celebrated Jonathan Polish," is certified by all the leading New York Furniture Dealers and Piano-Forte Makers to be the best in the world for Removing [illegible] dirt, and restoring a [illegible] to all kinds of Varnished work, Furniture, or to Leather. It is cheaper and better than Varnish, dries immediately, and [illegible]. With a piece of Canton Flannel and a bottle or two of this new Furniture Polish, a House-keeper can work magic in the furniture of a house and keep it looking like new. Now is the time to "brighten up" your tables, chairs, pianos, picture frames, carriages, etc., and make them look as [illegible]. This is a true economy. For sale by Furniture Dealers and Storekeepers generally. Price 25 and 37 cents a bottle. Depot No. 1 Spruce Street, New York. GENERAL AGENTS WANTED. Address, Box 1972, New York P. O.

July 21, 1862. Dec. 2. 1y

SECOND ARRIVAL! SECOND ARRIVAL!

New Mercantile Firm

IN EMMITSBURG.

NEW GOODS and
LOW PRICES!—

The new firm of SMITH & SHORB respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that they have just returned from the cities with a splendid assortment of Goods, consisting of Ladies'

DRESS GOODS,

such as Prints, De Laines, Challies, Lawns, Organdies, Robes of all kinds, Alpaccas, Silks, Swiss Jaconet, Check and Cambric Muslins, [illegible], and a good assortment of Ladies' Collars, Calicoes and Muslins, at old prices.

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,

Jeans, &c., &c., for men's wear:

READY-MADE CLOTHING,
BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,

all prices. A good stock of Cotton Yarn.

HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
DRUGS and
MEDICINES;

a good stock of prime

GROCERIES, &c.,

and all kinds of goods such as are generally found in a country store. Having bought for Cash, we can afford to sell at the very lowest prices. Our motto is—"Quick Sales and Small Profits."

☞ These goods are really very beautiful, and we want them [illegible] with all. Come very [illegible] to purchase [illegible] Our [illegible] We would respectfully return our thanks to our friends for the liberal patronage extended to us thus far, and respectfully ask a continuance thereof. SMITH & SHORB.

Emmitsburg, Md., April 21, 1862. 1y

New Goods.

GEORGE ARNOLD

HAS just received from Philadelphia a large stock of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES,

black, plain and fancy; Silk Warp, French Cloths, for Summer Dress Coats, a beautiful article; [illegible] Merino Cassimeres, Velvet Cord, [illegible] and Vestings, Plain and [illegible]. In the ready stock of Goods there are many new and beautiful styles.

Also a large stock of CARPETS, TRUNKS, CARPET BAGS, and Boots, &c.

Also a large stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, of our own make [illegible] in the [illegible] style [illegible] and cheap. Call and see.

Mr. W. T. King is in connection with the establishment as usual to cut and make up Clothing in short order.

April 28, 1862. 3m

Important to the Ladies.

LABOR SAVING

WASHING MACHINE.—

The undersigned is now building and offering for sale, G. W. TOLHURST'S IMPROVED WASHER, at Gettysburg, and intends to supply [illegible] to those persons throughout the county who desire a labor-saving machine.

This machine is gotten up on an entirely new principle, and is considered by those who have seen it in use, the best that has ever been brought before the public.

Among the many advantages of this machine over all others may be mentioned the following:

1st. Its simplicity of construction, making it almost impossible to get out of order.

2d. Its speed, which astonishes alike the operator and the looker on.

3d. The facility with which it adapts itself to the bulk or quantity of clothes desired to be washed.

4th. It washes equally well the finest and lightest fabric, or the coarsest and heaviest, such as bed-quilts, comforts, blankets, &c.

5th. Can be managed by a child from 10 to 12 years of age.

6th. Consumes ⅓ less soap than any other process of washing.

7th. Will last as long as any other tub with same care.

8th. Saves half the labor.

May 12, 1862. S. SHERFY.

Certificate.

ADAMS COUNTY, PA.—We, the undersigned, hereby certify that we have used, and are using now, G. W. Tolhurst's Improved Washing Machine, and are fully satisfied that it is just the Tub Mr. S. Sherfy represents it to be, and supersedes anything of the kind we have ever seen as yet; combining, as it does, great speed with little labor, and performing its work in the most satisfactory manner.

We, therefore, recommend it to every family in the county with great pleasure.

George Geyer,	Maria Geyer,
Catharine Meals,	Sarah Shorb,
Upton T. Forrest,	Sarah E. Forrest,
Christian Musselman,	Cathar'e C. Musselman,
John Chamberlin,	Martha Chamberlin.

April 12, 1862.

Removals.

THE undersigned, being the authorized person to make removals into Ever Green Cemetery, hopes that such as contemplate the removal of the remains of deceased relatives or friends will avail themselves of this season of the year to have it done. Removals made with promptness—terms low, and no effort spared to please.

PETER THORN,
March 12, '60. Keeper of the Cemetery.

GLYCERINE and CAMPHOR SOAP, for preventing and curing the bites of Musquitoes and other insects, at

DR. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

Fancy Furs!

JOHN FAREIRA, No. 718 Arch St., below Eighth, south side, Philadelphia, importer and manufacturer of and dealer in all kinds of FANCY FURS, for Ladies' and Children's wear. I desire to say to my friends of Adams and the surrounding counties that I have now in store, one of the largest and most beautiful assortments of all kinds and qualities of FANCY FURS, for Ladies' and Children's Wear, that will be worn during this Fall and Winter.

My Furs were purchased in Europe, previous to the rise in Sterling Exchange and the New Duty imposed on all Furs, imported since the first of August.

I would also state, that as long as my stock lasts, I will offer it at prices proportionate to what the goods cost me: but it will be impossible for me to Import and Manufacture any more Furs, and sell them at the same prices, owing to the unsettled state of the affairs of the Country.

☞Remember the name, number and street.

JOHN FAREIRA,
718 Arch Street, Philada.

Sept. 15, 1862. 5m

New Firm.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, FRUITS, CONFECTIONS, NOTIONS, &c.

The undersigned have gone into partnership in the Grocery and Provision business, at the old stand of W. Gillespie, in York street, one door east of Will's Hotel, Gettysburg, where they will constantly keep on hand for sale, a general variety of goods in their line, viz:

COFFEES,
SUGARS,
MOLASSES,
SYRUPS,
TEAS,
SALT,
HAMS,
SHOULDERS,
SIDES,
FISH,
POTATOES,
BEANS, &c.,

F L O U R A N D F E E D,

With any quantity of

CONFECTIONS,
FRUITS,
NOTIONS, &c., &c., &c.

They expect also to deal largely in COAL OIL and COAL OIL LAMPS—providing a good article of the former and a fine assortment of the latter.

Having enlarged the Store and Ware Rooms, they are prepared to keep a large stock, all of which will be disposed of at the lowest rates. They offer such bargains as have never heretofore been offered in this place.

Give us a trial. No effort spared to please.

GEO. A. CODORI.
JOSEPH S. GILLESPIE.

April 1, 1862.

€50,000 Male or Female

AGENTS TO SELL LLOYD'S NEW STEEL PLATE COUNTY COLORED MAP OF THE UNITED STATES, CANADAS, AND NEW BRUNSWICK.—From recent surveys, completed Aug. 10, 1862; cost $20,000 to engrave it and one year's time.

Superior to any $10 map ever made by Colton or Mitchell, and sells at the low price of fifty cents; 370,000 names are engraved on this map.

It is not only a County Map, but it is also a COUNTY AND RAILROAD MAP of the United States and Canadas combined in one, giving EVERY RAILROAD STATION and distances between.

Guarantee any woman or man $3 to $5 per day, and will take back all maps that cannot be sold and refund the money.

Send for $1 worth to try.

Printed instructions how to canvass well, furnished all our agents.

Wanted—Wholesale Agents for our Maps in every State, California, Canada, England, France and Cuba. A fortune may be made with a few hundred dollars capital. *No Competition.* J. T. LLOYD,

No. 164 Broadway, New York.

The War Department uses our Map of Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, cost $100,000, on which is marked Antietam Creek, Sharpsburg, Maryland Heights, Williamsport Ferry, Rhoresville, Noland's Ford, and all others on the Potomac, and every other place in Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania, or money refunded.

LLOYD'S TOPOGRAPHICAL MAP OF KENTUCKY, OHIO, INDIANA, and ILLINOIS, is the only authority for Gen. Buell and the War Department. Money refunded to any one finding an error in it. Price 50 cents.

From the Tribune, Aug. 2.

"LLOYD'S MAP OF VIRGINIA, MARYLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA.—This Map is very large; its cost is but 25 cents, and *it is the best which can be purchased.*"

LLOYD'S GREAT MAP OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER—From Actual Surveys by Capts. Bart and Wm. Bowen, Mississippi River Pilots, of St. Louis, Mo., shows every man's plantation and owner's name from St. Louis to the Gulf of Mexico—1,350 miles—every sand-bar, island, town, landing, and all places 20 miles back from the river—colored in counties and States. Price, $1 in sheets. $2, pocket form, and $2.50 on linen, with rollers. Ready Sept. 20.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, Sept. 17, 1862.

J. T. LLOYD—Sir: Send me your Map of the Mississippi River, with price per hundred copies. Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis, commanding the Mississippi squadron, is authorized to purchase as many as are required for use of that squadron.

GIDEON WELLES, Sec'y of the Navy.

Oct. 10, 1862.

Stratton, Bryant & Co.'s,

NATIONAL COMMERCIAL COLLEGES,

LOCATED IN
PHILADELPHIA,

S. E. COR. 7TH AND CHESNUT STS.

New York City, Brooklyn, Albany, Troy, Buffalo, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago and St. Louis.

Book-keeping, Penmanship, Commercial Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Forms, Correspondence, &c., practically taught.

These Colleges being under the same general and local management, and uniting in each the advantages of all, offer greater facilities for imparting instruction than any other similar institutions in the country.

A Scholarship issued by any one is good in all for an unlimited time.

The Philadelphia College has been recently enlarged and refurnished in a superior manner, and is now the largest and most prosperous Commercial Institution in the State.

Bryant & Stratton's series of Text Books, embracing Book-keeping, Commercial Arithmetic, and Commercial Law, for sale, and sent by mail.

☞For full particulars send for a circular.

Oct. 29, 1862. 1y

Townsley Ahead.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the public that he continues the CARRIAGE MAKING AND REPAIRING business in all its different forms, cheaper than any shop in the county. All work warranted to give satisfaction to customers. Country produce taken in exchange for work at market prices.

A. M. TOWNSLEY.

Gettysburg, June 24, 1861.

Great Attraction

AT SCHICK'S.—I have just opened the most complete assortment of SPRING GOODS ever received in this place. In style, quality and price they cannot be surpassed.—Without stopping to particularize, I say unto all, come and see. J. L. SCHICK.

April 14, 1862.

Come to the Fair!

AND DON'T FORGET TO VISIT PLEASANT RIDGE NURSERIES.—Persons wishing to Plant Trees will find the stock in the ground remarkably fine, and offered at reduced prices. The Apple numbers 100 varieties, embracing all the approved sorts.

N. B.—See the index board near Flora Dale Post office. T. E. COOK & SONS,

Sept. 2, 1861. *Proprietors.*

ALL kinds of STRAW GOODS, embracing Men's and Boys' Hats, Misses' and Children's Hats, Shaker Hoods, &c., &c., at

April 21 R. F. McILHENY'S.

Godey's Lady's Book

FOR 1863.—GREAT LITERARY AND PICTORIAL YEAR.—The publisher of Godey's Lady's Book, thankful to that public which has enabled him to publish a magazine for the last thirty-three years of a larger circulation than any in America, has made an arrangement with the most popular authoress in this country—MARION HARLAND, authoress of "Alone," "Hidden Path," "Moss Side," "Nemesis," and "Miriam," who will furnish a story for every number of the Lady's Book for 1863. This alone will place the Lady's Book in a literary point of view far ahead of any other magazine. Marion Harland writes for no other publication. Our other favorite writers will all continue to furnish articles throughout the year.

THE BEST LADY'S MAGAZINE IN THE WORLD, AND THE CHEAPEST.

THE LITERATURE is of that kind that can be read aloud in the family circle, and the clergy in immense numbers are subscribers for the Book.

The Music is all original, and would cost 25 cents (the price of the Book) in the music stores, but most of it is copywrighted, and cannot be obtained except in "Godey."

Our Steel Engravings.—All efforts to rival us in this have ceased, and we now stand alone in this department, giving, as we do, many more and infinitely better engravings than are published in any other work.

Godey's immense DOUBLE SHEET FASHION-PLATES, containing from five to seven full length Colored Fashions on each plate.—Other magazines give only two. Far ahead of any Fashions in Europe or America. Godey's is the only work in the world that gives these immense plates, and they are such as to have excited the wonder of publishers and the public. The publication of these plates cost $10,000 more than Fashion-plates of the old style, and nothing but our wonderfully large circulation enables us to give them. Other magazines cannot afford it. We never spare money when the public can be benefited.

These fashions may be relied on. Dresses may be made after them, and the wearer will not subject herself to ridicule, as would be the case if she visited the large cities dressed after the style of the plates given in some of our so called fashion magazines.

Our Wood Engravings, of which we give twice or three times as many as any other magazine, are often mistaken for steel. They are so far superior to any others.

IMITATIONS.—Beware of them. Remember that the Lady's Book is the original publication and the cheapest. If you take Godey, you want no other magazine. Everything that is useful or ornamental in a house can be found in Godey.

TERMS, CASH IN ADVANCE.

One copy one year, $3. Two copies one year, $5. Three copies one year, $6. Four copies one year $7. Five copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, $10. Eight copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, $15. Eleven copies one year, and an extra copy to the person sending the club, $20.

And the only magazine that can be introduced into the above clubs in place of the Lady's Book is Arthur's Home Magazine.

SPECIAL CLUBBING WITH OTHER MAGAZINES.

Godey's Lady's Book and Arthur's Home Magazine both one year for $3 50. Godey's Lady's Book and Harper's Magazine both one year for $4 50. Godey, Harper and Arthur will all three be sent one year, on receipt of $6 00.

Treasury Notes and Notes of all solvent banks taken at par.

Be careful and pay the postage on your letter.

Address L. A. GODEY,
323 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Nov. 3, 1862.

GREAT BOOKS IN PRESS.

Thrilling Incidents

OF THE GREAT REBELLION;

OR,

THE HEROISM OF OUR SOLDIERS AND SAILORS.

[illegible] 1 VOL., LARGE 12mo, PRICE, $1.25.

The critics and the public are right in predicting that this will surpass in graphic narrative, exciting interest and extensive popularity, all other histories of the War for the Union. Its theme will be the heroic daring, patient suffering, and hair-breadth escapes of our soldiers and sailors, and its incidents will form the theme of conversation at innumerable firesides for years to come. It will contain, in addition to its stirring details, the philosophical Analysis of the Causes of the War, by JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY, LL.D., Author of "The Rise of the Dutch Republic," etc., the dates of all the important events from the John Brown raid, and an accurate and revised account of the principal battles, with engravings.

One third the proceeds of all Subscriptions sent direct to us will be given for the Relief of Disabled Soldiers, and all persons who wish a copy of the work, and also to benefit the soldiers, should send their name and address at once. Also, any officer or private, or person in any section of the country, having knowledge of a heroic act or stirring incident, will oblige us by sending us an account of it.

Booksellers, Postmasters, and Canvassing Agents will be furnished with a Subscription Prospectus on application to the Publishers.

☞A liberal commission given to soldiers desiring to act as agents in taking subscriptions.

II.

THE HISTORY OF AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, FROM 1608 TO 1860.

By Dr. J. LEANDER BISHOP. 2 vols., 8vo. Vol. I, now ready. Vol. II, nearly ready. This is probably the largest and most important work now in the American press.

We have also just published new editions of the following useful and popular books:

THE BUSINESS MAN'S LEGAL ADVISER; or, How to Save Money, by Conducting Business according to Law, as expounded by the Best and Latest Authorities. 400 pp., sheep.—Price, $1.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR INDUSTRY; or, A THOUSAND CHANCES TO MAKE MONEY. Cloth, $1. This has been republished in England.

Every business man and clerk should have these books. They will pay the buyer a hundred fold. Every parent should get them for their sons.

All these books are mailed, postpaid, on receipt of price. We pay particular attention to mailing books, wrapping them carefully, and will procure and send, postpaid, any book anywhere, on receipt of publishers' price and six stamps. Address

FREEDLEY & CO.,
Tribune Buildings, New York.

Pianos.—Persons who wish to buy a Piano of the best makers will be shown how they can save a handsome sum in the purchase if they address PIANO, care JOY, COE & CO., Publishers' Agents, New York P. O.

July 21, 1862. Dec. 2. 1y

Cannon & Adair's

NEW MARBLE WORKS, corner of Baltimore and East Middle streets, directly opposite the new Court House, Gettysburg.—Having recently arrived from Philadelphia, and feeling fully competent to execute all work in the finest style of the art, we would respectfully invite the attention of the public wishing to procure anything in our line, to favor us with a call and examine specimens of our work. We are prepared to furnish MONUMENTS, TOMBS AND HEADSTONES, MARBLE MANTLES, SLABS for Cabinet-makers, and all other work appertaining to our business, at the lowest possible prices. We do not hesitate to guarantee that our work shall be put up in a manner substantial and tasteful equal to the best to be seen in the cities, where every improvement which experience has suggested is availed of, and especially do we guarantee that our Cemetery and Grave Yard work shall be so carefully set as not to be affected by frost, but shall maintain for years that erectness of position given at the completion of a job, and so necessary to continued gracefulness and symmetry.

Nov. 28, 1859. tf

Now is the Time

TO BUY

COATS, VESTS, PANTS, &C.,

of every description, for Men and Boys, very low, at PICKING'S.

ALL the best Patent Medicines can be had at the new Family Drug and Prescription Store of Dr. R. HORNER.

SAGO, Arrow Root, Corn Starch, Rice-flour and Gelatin, for sale at Dr. HORNER'S Drug Store.

COTTONADES, and a variety of Pants Stuff cheap, at A. SCOTT & SON'S.

New Goods!—Large Stock!

MERCHANT TAILORING.

JACOBS & BRO.

have just received from the cities a large stock of goods for Gentlemen's wear, embracing a variety of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,

Cassinets, Jeans, &c., with many other goods for spring and summer wear.

They are prepared to make up garments at the shortest notice, and in the very best manner. The Fashions are regularly-received, and clothing made in any desired style. They always make neat fits, whilst their sewing is sure to be substantial.

They ask a continuance of the public's patronage, resolved by good work and moderate charges to earn it.

Gettysburg, April 7, 1862.

Fresh Reinforcements.

STRENGTHENING OUR POSITION.—We are constantly adding new supplies to our already large and fashionable stock of

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

We have every style of Spring and Summer Hats, which in quality and price cannot fail to please. Boy's and Men's Hats and Caps of every description, and of the latest styles. Our stock of

BOOTS,
SHOES,
GAITERS, &c., &c.,

was never more complete. Ladies, Gentlemen and Children can be accommodated with anything in this line, as we are better prepared now to give fits and greater bargains than ever before. If you want bargains, good fits and fashionable goods, call at the sign of the BIG BOOT, in Chambersburg street.

JOHN CULP,
June 9, 1862. ALEX. COBEAN.

Something New.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the residents of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he has opened a WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE, in the room immediately in the rear of Mr. J. L. Schick's Store, and fronting the Square, where he intends keeping an assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER and SILVER PLATED WARE, SPECTACLES, CLOCKS, &c., &c.

Having been connected with a first-class Watch and Jewelry Store in Baltimore, for several years past, he is prepared to furnish every article in the line, at the lowest city prices, and all purchases will be guarantied as represented.

From a long experience in Watch-repairing, especially of fine Watches, he is prepared to do all kinds of Watch-work promptly, in the best manner, and guaranty the performance of it.

He will keep always on hand a large assortment of SPECTACLES and Spectacle Glasses; and having much experience in adapting them to the sight, is prepared to fit all who need them.

HAIR JEWELRY made to order in the best style, and a great variety of patterns on hand.

JEWELRY repaired in the neatest manner.

JOSEPH BEVAN.

Gettysburg, Dec. 23, 1861. tf

New Goods.

SPRING GOODS!—CHOICE GOODS!

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS

have just received and are now opening a large and choice assortment of SPRING GOODS, to which they invite the attention of the public. Having been purchased with care at reduced prices, we are prepared to give our customers bargains. Our stock has been largely increased by the addition of a choice variety of the latest styles of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, material for MENS' WEAR, CARPETING, QUEENSWARE, MILLINERY GOODS, &c., comprising a complete assortment of everything usually wanted. Call early and select bargains for yourselves. FAHNESTOCK BRO'S.

April 7, 1862.

New Tailoring

ESTABLISHMENT.—GEO. F. ECKENRODE, FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

adopts this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a Tailoring establishment in Baltimore street, Gettysburg, (late Post Office,) near the Diamond, where he is prepared to do all work in his line in the best manner, and to the satisfaction of customers. He employs none but first class hands, and receiving

THE FASHIONS REGULARLY,

he can warrant fashionable fits and neat and substantial sewing. He asks a share of the public's patronage, promising to spare no effort to deserve it. His charges will always be found as moderate as the times will allow.

Cutting and Repairing done at the shortest notice. [Gettysburg April 7, 1862.

Trees! Trees! Trees!

THE undersigned invite attention to their large and well grown stock of

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

Shrubs, &c., embracing a large and complete assortment of APPLES, PEARS, PEACHES, PLUMS, CHERRIES, APRICOTS, and NECTARINES, Standard for the Orchard, and Dwarf for the Garden. ENGLISH WALNUTS, SPANISH CHESNUTS, HAZLENUTS, &c., RASPBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, CURRANTS and GOOSEBERRIES, in great variety. GRAPES of choicest kinds, ASPARAGUS, RHUBARB &c., &c. Also, a fine stock of well formed, bushy EVERGREENS, suitable for the Cemetery and Lawn.

DECIDUOUS TREES, for street planting, and a general assortment of

ORNAMENTAL TREES AND FLOWERING SHRUBS.

ROSES, of choice varieties, CAMELIAS, BEDDING PLANTS, &c.

Our stock is remarkably thrifty and fine, and we offer it at prices to suit the times.

☞Catalogues mailed to all applicants.

Address EDWARD J. EVANS, & CO.,
Central Nurseries, York, Pa.

March 21, 1861. tf

Natrona Coal Oil.

WARRANTED NON-EXPLOSIVE and equal to any KEROSENE.

WHY *buy* an explosive Oil, when a few cents more per gallon will furnish you with a perfect Oil? Made only by PA. SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 127 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. [Feb. 24, 1862. 1y

Saponifier! Saponifier!

THE FAMILY SOAP MAKER.—All Kitchen Grease can be made into good SOAP, by using SAPONIFIER!

DIRECTIONS ACCOMPANYING EACH BOX! SOAP is as easily made with it as making a cup of coffee. Manufactured only by the Patentees. PA. SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 127 WALNUT ST., PHILAD'A.

Feb. 24, 1862. 1y

Spectacles, Spectacles.

JOSEPH BEVAN, sign of the Watch and Spectacles, in the diamond, has now on hand a large assortment of Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles, and is prepared to suit all who will favor him with a call.

N. B. Cash paid for old gold and silver.

June 2, 1862.

Coal! Coal! Coal.

SHEADS & BUEHLER are now prepared to supply COAL, of superior quality, in any quantity desired. Terms, Cash.

Come One! Come All!

☞They also request those indebted to them to call and pay up, as funds are much needed. Who will be the first to call? Office open from 7 to 7.

Feb. 24, 1862.

Fruit Cans,

OF all sizes, wholesale and retail, at SHEADS & BUEHLER'S Stove and Tin Establishment, corner of Carlisle street and the Railroad. [Sept. 8, 1862.

TYSONS' fifty cent pictures are securely sealed.
Tysons' fifty cent pictures are water proof.
Tysons' fifty cent pictures are entirely durabl
Tysons' fifty cent pictures are unsurpassed.
Tysons' fifty cent pictures are warranted.
Tysons' fifty cent pictures are put up in large or small cases. [Oct. 21, 1861.

PERSONS in want of a cheap and fashionable HAT or CAP can be accommodated by calling at R. F. McILHENY'S.

LARGE PHOTOGRAPHS made from small pictures at greatly reduced rates, at the Excelsior Sky-light Gallery.

The Old and Reliable.

NEW SPRING GOODS.
SMALL PROFITS & QUICK SALES.—
J. L. SCHICK

would respectfully say to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that he is now receiving at his store a splendid

STOCK OF SPRING GOODS.

The stock consists in part of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, of every description.

SILKS,
MOZAMBIQUE,
CHALLIES,
DELAINES,
BOMBAZINES,
ALPACCAS,
LAWNS,
CALICOES,

of all qualities and choicest styles, which will be sold at PRICES TO DEFY COMPETITION.

FURNISHING GOODS

of all kinds, including Silk, Linen and Cotton Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Stockings, &c.

Also, a splendid assortment of RIBBONS, Laces and Edgings, Umbrellas and Parasols.—My stock of WHITE GOODS will be found full and complete, and customers may rely upon always getting good goods at the lowest possible prices.

Gentlemen will find it to their advantage to call and examine my stock of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES and
VESTINGS,

of all qualities and choicest styles.

April 21, 1862. J. L. SCHICK.

Vinegar—Vinegar.

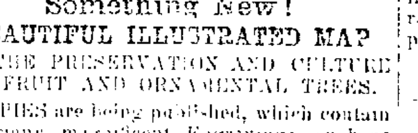
THE undersigned has commenced the manufacture of Vinegar, on Washington street, a few doors north of West Middle street, Gettysburg. He has been manufacturing this Vinegar for nearly one year, and it has given general satisfaction. The superiority of this Vinegar over all other manufactured Vinegar, consists in it being made entirely of grain, no acid of any kind being used in its composition, and free from everything injurious. It is strong, and at the same time pleasant to the taste, and has all the preservative qualities found in pure Cider Vinegar. He is prepared to wholesale this Vinegar in any quantity. Call and examine for yourselves. ADAM DIEHL.

Certificate.

WE, the undersigned hereby certify that we have used in our families, for various purposes, the Vinegar manufactured and sold by ADAM DIEHL, and find it to be all that he represents it to be. We have fairly tested it and believe it to be superior in every respect, to any other manufactured Vinegar we have ever used, and would recommend it to all persons.

Wm. Boyer & Son, Gettysburg,
Jacob Norbeck & Co., "
Codori & Gillespie, "
John Chamberlin, Franklin twp.,
Levi Pitzer, "
A. F. Gitt, Oxford.

May 12, 1862. 1y*



Something New!

BEAUTIFUL ILLUSTRATED MAP

ON THE PRESERVATION AND CULTURE OF FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.

COPIES are being published, which contain many magnificent Engravings, such as Trees and various kinds of fine Fruit and Fruit Trees, some of the finest specimens that have ever been put on paper. The Fruit Trees are set with abundant burdens of fruit, similar to that which nature presents in proper season. The trees are represented as having their roots running through the soil in a natural position, and the Engravings of Trees are beautiful and grand. It also contains a fine Engraving which represents the innumerable thread-like roots of a vigorous tree running through and over the soil. The Root Engraving covers ten inches in diameter on paper, and also forms a magnificent engraving, which cannot help but prove gratifying to the eyes of all who may behold it. Such an engraving has never been printed on paper before. The engraving of roots not only proves admirable to the sight of the eye, but is designed to prove of great importance to all who take an interest in the cultivation of fruits and how to treat fruit trees properly.

A COPY contains Twenty-five different Engravings of Trees, Fruits, etc., composed of Evergreens, Forest, Apple, Peach, Dwarf Pyramid Pear and Cherry Trees, &c. The Fruit Engravings comprise Raspberries, Gooseberries, Blackberries, Currants, Grapes, Plums, Apricots, Pears, Peaches, Apples, etc., and are all colored by hand to represent the natural fruit, and are accompanied with printed matter of great importance, and forms a copy in size 32 by 40 inches, on map paper, with muslin back and face varnished.

A COPY, with its numerous engravings, will be gratifying to the eye, and forms an admirable ornament for the wall of the parlor, and will richly beautify any apartment with horticultural matter of much importance and fancy. These copies are published at a very heavy expense. Twenty-five dollars have been paid to a scientific artist for forming the plates of single engravings of trees, roots, etc.

A COPY contains printed matter of much importance and great value. It will tell how to treat all kinds of Fruit Trees to render them very vigorous and productive, even in unfavorable seasons. It will tell how to prepare the soil without inconvenience before planting the trees in; to strengthen trees much in vigor, and to prove the productiveness of abundant crops, even in unfavorable seasons or locations, with proper and easy after treatment.

A COPY will tell how to prepare and plant all kinds of Fruit and Evergreen Trees, so as to prove successful, with scarcely ever proving a failure in a lot of many trees when properly treated as directed. It will tell how to train and plant Dwarf Pear Trees. It contains the most successful treatments for the culture of the Plum. It will tell how to train and cultivate the Grape.

A COPY will tell how to cultivate and treat Strawberries, Currants, Raspberries, Blackberries, Gooseberries, etc.

A COPY will tell how to treat Peach trees, to restore their roots healthy from the disastrous effects of worm insects. It will tell how to make use of an application over the soil surrounding the tree to protect the Peach and other tender fruits from the effects of being winter-killed in the bud. The same application also restores Peach trees from taking the yellows. The application has the beneficial effects to present the foliage of the trees healthy and the tree vigorous, and proves to the productiveness of luscious fruits. The application to be applied is not expensive. All have sufficient materials on their plantations.

A COPY will tell how to Preserve all kinds o Fruits with little or no sugar. It will tell how to keep Apples with much success. It will tell how to treat and manage Pears to mature perfectly, and to attain to the highest flavor.

A COPY presents its numerous pictures all at a glance, and forms such an ornament for the wall as will be admired by all lovers of art, drawn from nature's products.

These copies are published by

H. F. M. PETERS,
Near Bendersville, Adams co., Pa.

☞The Map is finished with Rollers and will be forwarded by Express to any place ordered, on receipt of necessary amount.

☞Price $2 per copy. Adrress H. F. M. PETERS, Nursery, Floradale P. O., near Bendersville, Adams co., Pa.

July 21, 1862. [Nov. 11, '62. 1y]

STEP into McILHENY'S and see the immense quantity of HATS and CAPS that he has just received. Costs nothing to look.

MUSLINS at low rates, from 6 cents up, can be had at the cheap store of FAHNESTOCK BROS.

ENGLISH DAIRY CHEESE, a very fine article, now to be had at H. G. CARR'S.

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, in great variety, at SCHICK'S.

Lancaster Book Bindery.

GEORGE WIANT,

BOOK BINDER

AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
LANCASTER, PA.

Plain and Ornamental Binding, of every description, executed in the most substantial and approved styles.

REFERENCES.

E. W. Brown, Esq., Farmers Bank of Lancaster.
W. L. Peiper, Esq., Lancaster County Bank
Samuel Shock, Esq., Columbia Bank.
Samuel Wagner, Esq., York Bank.
William Wagner, Esq., York County Bank.
T. D. Carson, Esq., Bank of Gettysburg.
Peter Martin, Esq., Proth'y of Lancaster co., Pa.
Geo. C. Hawthorn, Esq., Register " "
Geo. Whitson, Esq., Recorder " "

April 15, 1861.

Town Property

AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offers at Private Sale the Property in which he now resides, situate in East Middle street, Gettysburg, adjoining S. R. Tipton on the west and Mrs. McElroy on the east, with an alley in the rear. THE HOUSE is a two-story Frame, Weatherboarded, with Back-building; a well of water, with a pump in it, at the door; and a variety of fruit, such as apples, pears, peaches, apricots, cherries, and grapes, all the most choice.

ZACHARIAH MYERS.

Nov. 12, 1860. tf

Gettysburg Marble Yard.

MEALS & BRO., IN EAST YORK STREET, GETTYSBURG, PA.—Where they are prepared to furnish all kinds of work in their line, such as MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEADSTONES, MANTLES, &c., at the shortest notice, and as cheap as the cheapest. Give us a call.

☞Produce taken in exchange for work.

Gettysburg, June 2, 1862. tf

The Great Discovery

OF THE AGE.—Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism can be cured by using H. L. MILLER'S CELEBRATED RHEUMATIC MIXTURE. Many prominent citizens of this, and the adjoining counties, have testified to its great utility. Its success in Rheumatic affections has been hitherto unparalleled by any specific, introduced to the public. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists and storekeepers. Prepared only by H. L. MILLER, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, East Berlin, Adams county, Pa., dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Oils, Varnish, Spirits, Paints, Dye-stuffs, bottled Oils, Essences and Tinctures, Window Glass, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c., &c.

☞A. D. Buehler is the Agent in Gettysburg for "H. L. Miller's Celebrated Rheumatic Mixture." [June 3, 1861. tf

A Ready Market.

100,000 BUSHELS GRAIN WANTED.—We have taken the house lately occupied by Klinefelter, Bollinger & Co., with a determination to pay the highest market prices for all kinds of Grain. You will find us supplied with PLASTER, GUANO of all kinds, GROCERIES, Wholesale and Retail LUMBER, COAL, and every other article in our line of business, sold at the lowest possible rates for Cash. Call and examine our stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

[illegible] H. BRINKERHOFF & CO.

April 22, 1861. tf

Hanover Branch Railroad.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.—Passenger Trains run as follows:

Leave Hanover at 8:30 A. M., and 12:30 P. M.

Leave Junction at 11:20 A. M., and 1:40 P. M.

The 8:30 A. M. train makes connection at the Junction for the North and South. The 12:30 train makes connection for the South only.

Through Tickets are issued to Philadelphia, Columbia, Harrisburg, Williamsport, Reading, Baltimore, York, Wrightsville and all principal way points on the Northern Central Railway.

D. E. TRONE, Ticket Agent.

Jan. 20, 1862.

Fine Liquors.

H. G. CARR has added to his Grocery and Notion Store a department for the sale of Liquors, and having laid in a large and fine assortment he invites the attention of buyers thereto. He offers BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, WHISKIES, &c., of various qualities and prices, some among the best to be had in the cities. As his motto is—"quick sales and small profits," he will sell cheap, very cheap, for cash. To be convinced, it is only necessary to give him your patronage.

Gettysburg July 1, 1861.

To Disabled Soldiers,

SEAMEN AND MARINES AND WIDOWS, OR OTHER HEIRS OF THOSE WHO HAVE DIED OR BEEN KILLED IN THE SERVICE.—CHAS. C. TUCKER, Attorney for Claimants, Bounty Land and Pension Agent, Washington City, D. C.—Pensions procured for Soldiers, Seamen and Marines of the present war, who are disabled by reason of wounds received or disease contracted while in service, and Pensions, Bounty Money and Arrears of Pay obtained for widows or other heirs of those who have died or been killed while in service.

Bounty Land procured for services in any of the other wars. CHAS. C. TUCKER,

Washington, D. C.

J. C. NEELY, Agent, Gettysburg.

Nov. 18, 1861.

Notice.

THE undersigned, having a large amount standing on his Books for a considerable length of time, principally made up of small accounts, takes this method of notifying those indebted to him, that he needs money, and if his friends will call and settle their accounts, he will feel under many obligations to them.

Sept. 23, 1861. J. L. SCHICK.

John W. Tipton,

FASHIONABLE BARBER, North-east corner of the Diamond, (next door to McClellan's Hotel,) Gettysburg, Pa., where he can at all times be found ready to attend to all business in his line. He has also excellent assistance and will ensure satisfaction. Give him a call. [Dec. 3, 1860.

New Restaurant.

THE undersigned has opened a Restaurant, at the corner of York and Liberty streets, Gettysburg, where he will keep everything in the eating line in season—also Ale, Lager, and Cider, Segars, Tobacco, &c. He is likewise fitting up a Saloon for Ice Cream at the same place. He hopes, by attention to business and a desire to please, to receive a liberal share of custom. HENRY W. CHRISMER.

May 5, 1862.

Grain & Grocery Warehouse.

GRANITE STATION.—The undersigned has leased King's Warehouse, at Granite Station, on the Gettysburg Railroad, where he is now engaged in the GRAIN, PRODUCE and GROCERY business on a large scale. He pays the highest market prices for Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Clover Seed, Timothy Seed, &c., and sells Groceries of all kinds, at the lowest living profits.

Give him a call. No effort spared to render satisfaction. PHILIP HANN.

Sept. 1, 1862. 3m

Latest from New Orleans,

JUST received and for sale at CODORI & GILLESPIE'S a large and excellent supply of Orleans Sugar and Molasses, with a great quantity and variety of Sugars, which we are selling low—either wholesale or retail. Syrups of all kinds from 35 to 65 cents per gallon.

Sept. 1, 1862.

Albums.

NEW and exquisitely beautiful styles of Albums, for "Carte de Visite" Photographs, just received and for sale at prices to suit the times. TYSON BROTHERS,

York st., opposite the Bank, Gettysburg, Pa.

March 10, 1862.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE, Wood's Hair Restorative, Shilling Hair Tonic, and other preparations, for sale at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

LADIES, call and see the cheapest lot of SILKS ever offered in Gettysburg, which are now open and ready for sale at

April 21. FAHNESTOCK'S.

TRUNKS and Carpet Sacks cheap at PICKING'S.

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